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VOL. XXII NO. 158 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

SURPRISING TURN IN NAZI POLITICS

Von Papen Remains Vice-Chancellor

Sequel To Interview With Hindenburg?

REPERCUSSIONS IN RUMANIA

BERLIN, July 4.

Herr Von Papen remains Vice-Chancellor to general surprise.

This is presumed to be one of the direct results of Herr Hitler's interview with President Hindenburg and it is believed the outcome of the Hitler Pact with Conservatives.

(Herr Von Papen had been a close prisoner in his own house and the Cabinet which met on Tuesday (as reported by Reuter) was considering the substitution of Gen. Goering in the Vice-Chancellorship.).

RUMANIA TAKES LESSON

A cable from Bucharest says:—

The Rumanian Government has ordered the dissolution of all Nazi Organisations.

Special reference was made to the German minority political groups existing contrary to the national defence law.—Reuter.

Ever Loyal To Congress

Meerut Socialist Leaders Appeal For Enrolment As Members Of Party

MEERUT, July 4.

A public meeting under the auspices of the District Congress Committee was held in the Town Hall, Mr. Raghubir Narayan Singh presiding. Prominent among those who spoke were L. Shankar Lal and Mr. Farid-Ul-Hoque Ansari of Delhi and Acharya Kriplani.

Reviewing the past situation in the country, L. Shankar Lal laid stress on the solution of the communal question.

LOYAL SOCIALISTS.

He was followed by Mr. Farid-ul-Hoque Ansari, the organising Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party of Delhi. He denounced the resolution of the Congress Working Committee passed at Bombay charging the Congress Socialists of "loose talks." He said that it were the Congress Socialists who remained most loyal to the Lahore Congress resolution of Independence; it were they who took part in all the three movements of the Congress.

Proceeding further, he criticised those who favoured Council-entry; and said that their main stand-points were the rejection of the White Paper and the calling of the Constituent Assembly. As regards the first, he said they could not reject it. The Government would force it on their heads.

WHAT JAWAHAR SAID.

Speaking about the second, he said that the favourites of the Council-entry had exploited the idea of the Constituent Assembly put forth by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He said that the latter did never mean what the former understands. His idea of calling the Constituent Assembly was only when there was no third party to influence.

In the end he requested the audience to enrol themselves as members of the Congress Socialist Party.

THE ONLY WAY.

Acharya Kriplani speaking said, that he neither understood those who were in favour of Council-entry nor the Congress Socialists.—United Press.

GANDHIJI'S TOUR PROGRAMME

NEW DELHI (By Mail).

The following is Gandhiji's tour programme upto 2nd August:—

1st July to 3rd July—Bhavnagar State.
4th July—Mahasana.
5th July—Ajmer.
7th to 11th July—Karachi.
13th to 17th July—Lahore.
19th to 21st July—Calcutta.
22nd to 26th July—Cawnpore.
27th to 2nd August—Benares.

On his way from Lahore to Calcutta Gandhiji will pass through Delhi on the 16th July.—A.P.

TOM MANN ACQUITTED

Alleged Seditious Speech Before Hunger Marchers In Hyde Park

LONDON, July 4.

The 72-year old Labour leader, Mr. Tom Mann, and Mr. Harry Follitt were acquitted at the Glamorgan Assizes to-day of the charge of making seditious speeches.

It is alleged the offences occurred in February shortly before the so-called hunger-marchers from the provinces of Scotland converged on London for demonstration in the Hyde Park.—Reuter.

4 PATHANS ARRESTED

Sequel To Fracas At Grant Road

In a fracas between two factions of Pathans which took place on Wednesday at Grant Road, one Pathan received serious stab wounds and was removed to the J J Hospital.

Jatakhan Dalerkhan the injured man's condition is reported to be critical.

The clash between the Pathans occurred at about 8 p m at Trimbak Parusram Street.

The Maharbouri Police were informed and after making inquiries arrested four Pathans.

DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY

MADRAS, July 4.

Another daring attempt robbery in a running train was made in a second class compartment of the Bangalore Mail which arrived in Madras to-day.

It appears that while the train was nearing Mailpatti Station, a lady doctor travelling in a second class compartment saw an intruder rummaging her suit case. She pluckily caught hold of the man, but he pushed her aside and jumped out of the running train.—A.P.

CALCUTTA'S NEW MAYOR

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar Elected

CALCUTTA, July 4.

The Calcutta Corporation today by 44 votes to 37 elected Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar as Mayor, who defeated Mr. Fazul Huq.

Three persons including Mr. Fazul Huq did not vote while Mr. Sarkar voted for himself.

All Muslim Councillors including nominated Muslims voted for Mr. Huq.—A.P.

New Deputy Mayor

CALCUTTA, July 4.

Mr. B. N. Roy Choudhuri (nominated Councillor) son of Raja Sir Manmathanath Roy Choudhuri, President, Bengal, Legislative Council was elected Deputy Mayor.

Mr. B. N. Sasmal, who had tabled a motion for adjourning today's business in order to avail of Mahatmaji's advice regarding the contention between the two sections of Congress Counoillors did not move the same. Thereafter the election took place without any hitch.—United Press.

ANTI-INDIAN BILLS PASSED

Zanzibar Indians Urge Intervention By India Government

The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association has received the following cable from the National Indian Association, Zanzibar:—

"Bills passed into Law Secure Suspension Urgently Detail Follows."

The Association has forwarded the cable to the Government of India for their immediate and favourable consideration. The Association will soon submit a representation to the Government of India.

LABOUR LEADERS ASSAULTED

Mr. Bedekar Seriously Injured

Three Labour leaders, who were members of the last Joint Strike Committee, were assaulted on Wednesday in the Mill area.

Dr. M. R. Shetty, Secretary of the Dock Workers Union; Mr D. Bedekar, Secretary of the Joint Strike Committee, and Mr. K. N. Joglekar, who was recently released from the Byculla jail, were the victims of these cowardly assaults.

Mr. Bedekar received serious injuries and was removed to the K E M. Hospital.

The Labour leaders recognised their assailants and claim to know their names.

It appears that when Dr. M. R. Shetty, was passing along De Lisle Road at about 3 p m on Wednesday he was suddenly set upon and assaulted. The timely arrival of some workers on the scene put an end to the cowardly attack on Dr. Shetty.

The second incident took place near the office of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, Lalbagh at 7 p m.

Mr. D Bedekar and Mr. K. N. Joglekar were walking past the G K U office when they were suddenly pounced upon and severely assaulted. Some workers came on the scene and rescued the two Labour leaders. Mr. Bedekar had received serious injuries and was removed to K. E. M. Hospital. Mr Joglekar escaped with some minor injuries.

It is also reported that one of the assailants also received injuries in the melee that took place when the workers came to the rescue of their leaders.

FLAG HOISTATION AT MEERUT

MEERUT, July 2

After an interval of two years and a half the Congress tricolour was hoisted in the Azad Park this morning by Acharya Kriplani.

Acharya Kriplani performed the ceremony amidst shouts of 'Bharat Mataki Jai' and 'Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai' and said that he did not feel much pleasure in unfurling the flag for, they could do so under sufferance of the Government.—United Press.

FATE OF TEMPLE ENTRY BILL

No Chance Of Passage This Session?

40 Volumes Of Memorials Against Reform

From Our Special Correspondent.

SIMLA, July 4.

Only three days have been allotted so far for the consideration of Bills, brought forward by non-official members in the Assembly during its forthcoming session.

The most controversial of these is the Hindu Temple-Entry (Disabilities Removal) Bill of Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer. Mahatma Gandhi's Harijan tour and his support to this measure have both given it an importance all of its own. The Legislative Department here has received unprecedentedly heavy mass of opinions, both for and against the Bill.

MASS OF MEMORIALS.

Judged by weight, it will be found by the members of the Assembly that opinions against the Bill are heavier than those for it. I understand that memorials against the Bill have been received in about 40 neatly bound volumes, each containing the signatures of thousands of persons and in the cases of those who cannot affix signatures, their thumb-impressions are affixed in a particular column.

SPECIAL STAFF.

The Government of India have found that the best organised agitation for and against any non-official legislative measures, has been in respect of the Temple-Entry Bill of Mr. Ranga Iyer. In fact, a special staff had to be appointed in the Legislative Department to sift opinions received and make a precis out of them for circulation to the members of the Assembly.

It is believed here that a perusal of the memorials and representations against the Bill will provide foretaste to the members of the Assembly, as to the kind of opposition that will be voiced by the orthodox members in the Assembly.

NOT THIS SESSION.

Discussion in well-informed quarters, however, shows that there is no chance of the Bill being passed in the Simla session of the Assembly. At the same time, it is felt that the Bill will serve more as a valuable propaganda in favour of the measure enabling the Congressmen who would enter the Assembly in the Delhi session to take up the thread at the point where Simla session will leave it and pursue the matter till the Bill finds its place in the Statute Book.

Fazlul Haque Proud Of His Defeat

"WIDOWHOOD" OF CALCUTTA CORPORATION ENDS

CALCUTTA, July 4.

Europeans and nominated Councillors, with the exception of nominated Muslims, voted for Mr. Sarkar. Mr. B. N. Roy Chcudhury, son of the Rajah of Santosh, was elected Deputy Mayor by 41 votes to 36. He defeated Prof S. C. Ghose of the J M Sen Gupta group. This is the first time that a nominated Councillor has been elected Dy. Mayor.

Before the proceedings commenced, leaflets were circulated stating "Bose brothers have disowned Government man, Nalini Ranjan Sarkar. Will you vote for him? Congress Councillors are on their trial to-day."

Condolence resolutions touching the deaths of Kaviraj Siromoni Shyamdas Bachaspati and Sir B. B. Ghose, were adopted but a motion of Mr. J. C. Gupta for adjourning the meeting as a mark of respect in memory of the two dead men was defeated.

FAZLUL HAQUE'S CONGRATULATIONS

Mr. Fazlul Huq was the first to rise to congratulate Mr. Sarkar. He said the widowhood of the Corporation was now at an end and the city would have a sigh of relief at the fact that the Corporation had chosen as her lord a confirmed bachelor. He added that although he had lost, there were defeats more glorious than victories, and his defeat would be ranked by every right-thinking man as one of those defeats of which the defeated man could reasonably be proud. Congratulating the Mahomedan councillors for the solidarity they had shown on this occasion Mr. Huq said that he could only hope the Mahomedans would realise that they were a small minority in the face of hostile antagonists and would, therefore, maintain that solidarity. Referring to the historical fact, which had happened 177 years ago, Mr. Huq said that to-day the magnates of Clive Street had conspired with the decendants of Mirjaffar, Umichand and Jagat Seth to turn him out of what he considered to

(Continued on page 4)

FAMOUS RADIOLOGIST DEAD

(Special Cable)

VALENCE, July 4.

The death has occurred of the famous radiologist Madame Curie.

(Madame Curie was a Doctor of Science of the Paris University and was awarded Albert Medal of Royal Society of Arts in 1910).

FERNICIOUS ANAEMIA LATER.

Co-discoverer of radium with her late husband Pierre Curie, Madame Curie died at the age of 66 in the sanatorium here from pernicious anaemia contracted in the course of research work.

She was lucid until last.—Reuter.

British And German War Debters Reach Agreement

LONDON, July 4.

British and German debt negotiators in London reached an agreement, current for six months, during which period Britain suspends the Clearing House project while Germany provides sterling funds at the Bank of England for purchase at full nominal value of all British-owned coupons and Dawes-Young loans.

The agreement does not affect short term debts nor other medium long-term debts except that as regards the latter, Germany promises that British holders shall be treated at least as well as others.

Making the announcement in the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Chamberlain described the agreement as a satisfactory solution.—Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS

JAPAN'S PREMIERSHIP

TOKIO, July 4.

The Emperor's choice for Premiership has fallen on Admiral Keisuke Okada and general satisfaction is expressed. He is trying to compose a strong national Cabinet. One of his chief aims will be to appoint statesmen with irreproachable records.

Ex-Foreign Minister Hirota and ex-War and Navy Ministers will join the new Cabinet. The share market has responded briskly to Admiral Okada's appointment. Okada is 67. He was Navy Minister under Gen. Saito until January and has seen much active service and is often compared with great Togo.—Reuter.

Make Bombay Session Great Success

Congress Reception Committee's Appeal To Public

The General Secretaries of the Congress Reception Committee writes:—

The first full meeting of the Congress Reception Committee will be held on the 15th July to elect office-bearers, Executive Committee Members and about 18 Sub-Committees and their Officers for making the arrangements for the ensuing Congress Session in Bombay.

All those who intend to join the Reception Committee and take part in the above meeting are requested to become members of the Reception Committee on or before the 10th of July 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Persons who have taken the Reception Committee membership books are requested to return the books together with the membership fees to the B. P. C. C. Office by 6 p.m. (S.T.) on the 10th current.

VOLUNTEER ENROLMENT

Volunteers will be enrolled at the following places:—

1. Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Congress House.
2. "A" Ward District Congress Committee, Manohardas Lane, Fort 7 to 8 a.m. and 7 to 9 p.m. (S.T.)
3. "B" Ward District Congress Committee, 297-301, Dongri Street Musjid Bunder, Kharek Bazar, Bombay 3: 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.)
4. "C" Ward District Congress Committee, Joshi Building, Kal-

(Continued on page 7)

10 BURIED UNDER DEBRIS

NEW DELHI, July 4.

A serious accident involving several people took place to-day in Daryagung.

Then people were buried under the debris of a building which was under construction.

They were immediately rescued and one was found dead, the rest receiving injuries.

The condition of one among the injured is reported to be precarious.—United Press.

Congress Executive Will Meet In Benares On July 27.

ALLAHABAD, July 4.

The A.I.C.C. office has notified members of the Congress Working Committee that the Committee meets at Benares on July 27 as already decided at the Bombay meeting.

A recent press report stated that the Congress Parliamentary Board meets at Benares on 27th and the Working Committee on 28th. This is incorrect.

The Parliamentary Board is meeting on 28th, i.e., after the Working Committeee meeting.—A.P.

TABULATED ADLETS

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ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted immediately an experienced M..A., or B.A., B.T., strong in English, Sanskrit, Mathematics, on Rs. 60—5|2—100, Headmaster, Model High School, Sangamner. (2668).

Wanted—R. M. O. For Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital M.B.B.S., with special training in Ophthalmology or D.O., Bombay will be given preference. Apply Chief Medical Officer, Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital 36-69, Cavel Street. (2630)

Wanted A Graduate Teacher, able to teach English and Gujarati in the higher standards. Apply stating qualifications, experience and terms to the Educational Superintendent, Dhammpur (Dist. Surat). (8599).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Wanted—Post by a European Experienced Child's Nurse. Excellent references. Please reply Box No. 146, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Post by well-educated Young, domiciled European Gentleman, proficient in sketch-drawing. Please reply Box No. 147, "Bombay Chronicle".

29 PLOTS & PREMISES WANTED

Wanted a large plot of vacant land near Malad and Kandivli on lease for a factory. Please write with particulars and rent to Box No. 126. "Bombay Chronicle."

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE

For Sale—Chevrolet Tourer 1932- Model Excellent condition Rs. 2,400 or near offer. No brokers. Box No. 145, "Bombay Chronicle".

32. MOTORCARS WANTED.

Wanted—Chevrolet or Ford 1930-32 Model. Write with particulars and lowest terms to Box No. 144, "Bombay Chronicle".

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

Homoeopathic Medical College, Lucknow. Premier institution in Northern India. Re-opens on 15th July. Matriculates or equivalent should apply for Prospectus, Secretary. (2662).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow, recognised by U. P. Government. Applications from Matriculates are invited for Overseer Class Session July, 1934. Free prospectus from Principal. (2477).

Learn Electrical Mechanical And Radio Engineering. City Guilds, London, Govt. recognised Diplomas. Low charges. Short period. Prospectus on two annas stamps. Bombay Technical Institute, Bombay 10. (2486).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

College of Ophthalmology.—The systematic lectures in Ophthalmology of this term will commence from 12th July 1934. Post graduates and Senior Medical Students wishing to join the college will apply for particulars to the Dean, College of Ophthalmology, H.B.A. Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel, Bombay. (2667).

58. BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Now again available Sinha & Bose's History of Prostitution in India, Vol. 1. Price Rs. 4|8 per Vol. Bengal Social Hygiene Association, P28A, Manicktolla Spur, Calcutta. (2589).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted a sleeping partner to run a Hindu Restaurant in Fort locality with a regular income. Must invest Rs. 3,000. Please reply Box No. 127, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Applications are Invited from respectable men of position and influence to act as District Agents throughout Gujrat and Madras to secure life business in the Family Relief Funds. Terms liberal. Please apply to: The Meritorious Provident Funds Society, Limited, Rasala Road, Hyderabad (Sind). (2633).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition, particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions 1. the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co. Ltd., P. O, Box No, 322, Bombay.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Immediately Wanted. — Agents everywhere in India and Bombay Presidency for securing wonderful Insurance business from Rs. 100 to 400 p.m. Apply Mutual Relief Co., Ltd., Amritsar, (Punjab). (2447).

103. LIVE STOCK

Jersey Black Giants are laying wonderfully enormous sized eggs. A trio arrived from England just last December is offered at a great sacrifice. Other Breeds of English and American Poultry also going at greatly reduced prices on account of off season. Leghorns, Minorcas, Australorps, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and beautiful little Bantam fowls are fully described in our Clearance Circular. Send to-day for a Free copy. The Asian Poultry Farm, No. 11, Connaught Road, Poona.

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Ask for Grafts Catalogue—Match- less Langra Mangoes and other varieties 100 Rs. 7. Price advance. Maharaja Orchard, Darbhanga. (2639).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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NEON SIGNS (INDIA) LTD.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that we have cancelled the appointment of Mr. J. A. J. Cassier as our selling Agent for the Town of Bombay on and from the 29th ultimo. Anybody dealing with him as our Canvasser, will do so at his own risk.

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The School is primarily a residential institution. Excellently managed boarding houses for Muslim boys.

English House, under English Lady Superintendent, accommodates a limited number of sons of well-to-do Muslim gentlemen.

Special attention paid to religious instruction for both Sunni and Shiah boys.

Excellent facilities for games.

Prospectus, containing statements of fees, and application forms for admission, can be obtained free on application to the Headmaster.

Separate prospectus for English House will be sent free, if required. 8560

Public Notices

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES.

COMMENCING—9TH JULY

TIME:—6-30 p.m.

MONDAY—Present-day Questions in Indian Economics, Professor Kellock.
Logic, Professor d'Andrade.
TUESDAY—Psychology, Dr. Hivale.
WEDNESDAY—Figures in Contemporary Literature, Professor Colaco.
Thomas Hardy, Professor Choksi.
FRIDAY—Talks on Modern Education, Principal Vyas and Miss A. B. H. J. Rustomji.
SATURDAY—1. Currency and Exchange problems of To-day, Professor C. N. Vakil.
2. Architecture, Professors Batley and Kshirasagar.

For further particulars and forms apply to:
THE HON. SECRETARY,
A. E. CLASSES,
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Argun	Maru	27th	June	4th	July
Brazil	„	9th	July	15th	„
Kaisho	„	15th	„	20th	„
Celebes	„	24th	„	8th	Aug.
Taijin	„	29th	„	....	
Honolulu	„	8th	Aug.	22nd	Aug.
Tamahoko	„	19th	„	....	
Pacific	„	23rd	„	8th	Sept.

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ADVERTISING IN NEWSPAPER

A Post Office Tribute

Sir Kingsley Wood, the Postmaster General, speaking in mail week that much of the recent record increase of business at the Post Office had been brought about by extensive and consistent advertising.

"It has certinly well paid the Post Office," he continued. "In connection with the new telephone drive we are about to make in this country—made possible by the recent substantial rental reductions—we shall again fully utilise the valuable medium of newspaper advertising. In my judgment it is one of the most effective and economical means of informing thousands of potential telephone subscribing of the new and valuable facilities which the Post Office is now able to offer."

It was some two and a half years ago, said Sir Kingsley, when the Post Office first utilised the newspapers, and the first thing they found was that the public did read the advertisements and assimilate their contents. Post Office advertising was launched then under depressing economic conditions, but another lesson to be noted was that advertising was as necessary and as valuable in bad times as good.

When other countries had offered heavy losses in telephone stations Great Britain not only maintained its number of telephone subscribers, but increased them.

Last year Post Office advertising was extended to include the air mail services, and it had been a great contributing factor to a record increase of some 49 per cent in air mail traffic during the first four months of 1934, as compared with the corresponding period last year.

Speaking on advertising generally, the Postmaster General said that the recent economic depression, from which he believed the country was now emerging had proved the power value and stability of advertising Firms who sold their goods by advertising were bigger to-day than in pre-war days.

It was essential to good advertising that goods sholud be made to suit the public demand, that they should be the products of skilful organisation and sound finance. It was on repeat orders that advertising returned its profit, and there were no repeat orders on bad goods.

"In the new economic era that lies before us," added Sir Kingsley, "new ideas and new methods must be adopted. We should never forget that advertising is a great force in moulding public opinion. By it we can certainly help to spread throughout the world a strong consciousness of British inventiveness, craftsmanship, thoroughness, and finish.

A tribute to the value of press advertising was paid at Margate Town Council meeting yesterday when an additional third-of-a-penny rate was voted for publicity, a penny rate having been previously sanctioned.

Councillor W. R. Noble, chairman of the Publicity Committee said, "We cannot lay too great emphasis on the fact that our great national press is the best method for publicity purposes."

The Poona Bar Association has condemned the bomb outrage on Mahatma Gandhi and has offered its sympathies to Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar and others and has congratulated them on their providential escape.

PROTEST AGAINST SEARCH OF PERSON IN VIRAMGAM

Kathiawar Chamber Of Commerce Send Telegram To Viceroy

BARODA, July 4.

Mr. Chhotalal Kothari, President of Kathiawar Chamber of Commerce, has sent the following telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy at Simla and Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Western India States at Mount Abu.

"Our Chamber has heard with grave concern the re-imposition of searching individual passengers for Customs at Viramgam. Our Chamber respectfully requests that this hardship of the travelling public should not be re-imposed and that settlement between maritime states and Government should be arrived at so as to remove the unnecessary harassment to the general public of Kathiawar.

"The public is not aware as to why and on what grounds the Government have introduced an arrangement causing much trouble and annoyance."

Baroda is also interested in this problem in as much as Amreli and Okhamandal districts of Kathiawar belong to the Government of Baroda. The Kathiawar public is planning a strong protest against the revival of this custom which puts the passengers to a lot of trouble.—United Press.

Order Against Karmarkar Withdrawn

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, July 2.

The order of the Kanara District Magistrate, prohibiting Mr. D.P. Karmarkar from entering the Kanara District, which was No-Tax Area, during the last Civil Disobedience movement, has been withdrawn under orders from the Bombay Government. The order of withdrawal was communicated to Mr. Karmarkar to-day on the 30th ultimo.

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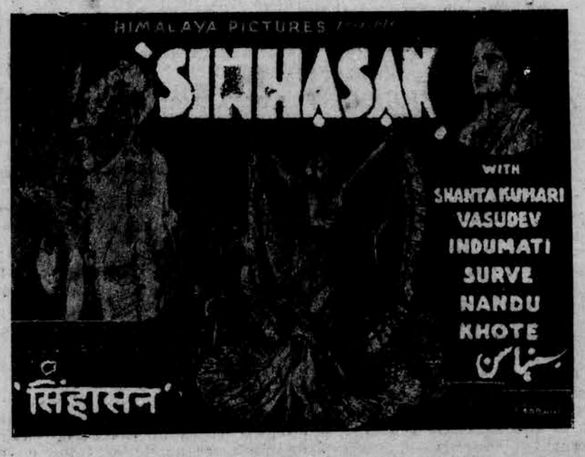

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BIG JEWEL THEFT IN HORNBY ROAD

Doctor's Servants Arrested And Some Jewels Recovered

Mahomed Hussain Ismailji, a Muslim, who was arrested early on Wednesday morning by the Palton Road Police on a charge of being concerned in the theft of jewels to the value of nearly Rs. 5,000 from the house of Dr. Moshin Mahomedbhoy, residing at Hornby Road was put up before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

Sub-Inspector Sawant in asking for the remand of the accused stated that Dr. Mahomedbhoy lodged a complaint on Tuesday that his house had been burgled and jewels worth Rs. 4,683 were missing.

After preliminary inquiries the police arrested the accused on suspicion as he was employed in the house as a servant.

Later the accused made a statement to the investigating officer implicating another fellow servant who had suddenly left for Akola the previous night. Information including a description of the alleged absconder was circulated to all the police at the railway stations and as a result the man was recognised and arrested at Manmad.

On his being searched, it is alleged, that a considerable portion of the missing jewels was recovered.

The man was being brought back to Bombay for trial.

The accused was remanded till July 18.

Accused Alleged To Have Manufactured Counterfeit Coins

Abdul Rahiman Usman, Suleman Ibrahim and Wazir Ali Mahomed Jamal, who were arrested on Tuesday night by the Nagpada Police, on a charge of preparing counterfeit coins, were placed before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, and the Police applied for remand into Police custody for 14 days.

In their application the Police stated that at about 10-45 p.m. on Tuesday night, Accused No 1 was trying to pass off three rupees, which appeared to be counterfeit coins, at Albion Bar, Bellasis Road. The Police arrested the man on the spot.

In consequence of the statement made by the first accused, the Police arrested the two other accused. Their places of residence were also searched, but othing incriminating was found. The Police wanted time for further enquiries.

The Magistrate remanded the accused to July 11 into Police custody.

CITY MORTALITY ON THE WANE

Cholera And Plague Absent

The health returns of Bombay during the 28th week of 1934, i.e. the week ended on 30th ultimo, were as under:—

The total mortality 421 was 3 less than the last week; the death-rate registered was 18.8 on the Census population of 1931. These figures compare favourably with those for the 26th week of 1933 when the mortality was 513 and the death-rate 20.0. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1929-1933 was 499 and the death-rate 18.7.

Out of the total deaths, 139 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, Smallpox caused 1 attack but there was no death.

Cholera and plague were absent. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 3.

The number of live-births registered during the week was 633 which compares favourably with that for the 26th week of 1933, viz: 553, and also with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1929-1933), viz: 480.

ALLEGED GAMBLING DEN RAIDED

Six persons including two women, were arrested by the City Police as a sequel of a raid in an alleged gambling den in the compound of Khatau's bungalow at Sleater Road.

A Patna message states:—The procedure to be adopted by Provincial Congress Committees with regard to Congress institutions which have not yet been freed from the ban has been laid down in a circular issued by the All-India Congress Committee office, Allahabad, in reply enquiries made in this connection. The circular advises Provincial Congress Committees not to do anything by way of representatnon to the authorities if it was felt that Government for some reasons were deliberately maintaining the ban.

DEPRESSION WEAKENS

Heavy Rain Expected In Gujarat

POONA, July 4.

Yesterday's depression has weakened and lies this morning as an extended low pressure over the central parts of the country. The monsoon has been strong in Lower Burma, West Deccan, West Central Provinces, West Central India, South Gujarat, Rajputana and in and near the Punjab Hills. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, Kumaon Hills, West Central India, Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, North West Frontier Provinces, Rajputana, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Nortah Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, Bengal, East Central India, Gujarat, and South Hyderabad, while a few falls have occurred in Bihar, Baluchistan, South-east Madras, Madras and North Madras Coast.

Chief Amounts of rainfall are:—Tavey and Gwa four inches each Myitkyina three; Amherst Diamond Island, Kyaukpyu and Akyab two; Mergui, Maymyo and Kashio one; Sibsagar three; Akola three; Amraoti and Khandwa two; Necmuch, Jubbulpore and Saugor one and a half; Nagpur, and Bhopal one; Veraval ten; Ludhiana four; Murree, Dera Ismail Khan two; Bikaner, Jhalrapatam, Simla and Sialkot one and a half; Kotah one; Mahableshwar and Khandala six; Belgaum and Mercara three and Bombay two.

Forecast:—The monsoon will be strong in Lower Burma, North Konkan, Gujarat and Rajputana and active in Malabar, Kanara, West Deccan, central parts of the country, Assam and Upper Burma, and rainfall will extend and increase in Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces, Punjab, North West Frontier Province and Lower Sind.

Heavy Rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely in Lower Burma and Gujarat, and along and near the Punjab Kumaon Hills during the next 24 hours.—A.P.

4 Degrees Below Normal

CITY'S MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 4th July 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.063

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 82.5 degrees 4.0 below normal

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 74.5 degrees 2.4 below normal

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 88 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 251 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 51 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 1.85 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 2.78 inches

Total rainfall during the year 31.27 inches.

Weather remarks: Rain and Squally.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, July 4

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 4-7-34 at Colaba Point 1.85in; Fort 2.45in; J J Hospital 2.24in; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 2.32in.

Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point 31.23; Fort 40.25; J J Hospital 35.91; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 35.98

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 at Colaba Point 11.31; Fort 15.96; J J Hospital 17.12

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 at Colaba Point 10.36; Fort 16.06; J J Hospital 14.54; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 13.79

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 4TH JULY 1934

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.3deg F, a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.71 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.51 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

GAMBLERS CONVICTED

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, July 4.

On a charge of keeping a common gaming house in a tenanted room in the Durgamai Devji's chawl at Kurla, Gangaram Lakshman was convicted by the Resident Magistrate of Kurla and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40, or in default fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. His accomplice was fined Rs. 5 or in default three days' hard labour.

The Sanatan Dharam Mahabir Dal, Lyallpur, at a meeting passed a resolution congratulating Mahatma Gandhi on his lucky escape and condemning the action of the miscreant, and characterising it as against the very spirit of Sanatan Dharma.

BREACH OF SARDA ACT

Seven Persons, Including Bridegroom Fined

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, July 4.

Seven persons, the mother and two maternal uncles of the bride, the bridegroom, his father and mother and the priest, who were prosecuted by the father of the bride under the Sarda Act, were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each by Khan Bahadur Yakoob Vazier Mahomed, the District Magistrate of Thana, on a charge of having solemnised the marriage of a 11 year-old girl on January 21 last at Kalyan in contravention of the provisions of the child marriage Restraint Act and in spite of a notice served upon them by Lakshman Dhanaji Mane, father of the girl, prior to the date fixed for the marriage ceremony.

The names of the accused are: (1) Baya alias Anandi, wife of the complainant, (2) Hanmant Babaji Gaekwad and (3) Dagdu Babaji Gaekwad, two brothers of the first accused, (4) Vishnoo Ananda Pole and (5) Thakibai Vishnoo, father and mother-in-laws of the bride, (6) Govind Vishnoo, bridegroom, and (7) Rajaram Hari Vaishampayan, the priest.

Originally 12 persons were prosecuted by the complainant, but the District Magistrate, after recording evidence, discharged five of them, who were present at the time of wedding at Kolshewadi, near Kalyan.

WHAT EVIDENCE REVEALED.

In the course of the evidence, it was revealed that the complainant Lakshman Dhanaji Mane (aged 50), an employee in the General Post Office, Bombay, and residing at Kalyan, had a daughter by name Shanti by his wife Baya alias Anandi. It was stated that Anandi left the protection of her husband prior to the birth of Shanti and was living with another man, of whom she had two more children born subsequent to separation. Shanti, however, was living with her grandmother and two maternal uncles. The complainant was on visiting terms with his wife till about a year ago. It was further stated that the maternal uncle of Shanti betrothed her to one Govind Vishnoo, aged about 19, and fixed their wedding for January 21 last. The father of the bride coming to know of the marriage of his daughter served all the persons concerned with a notice not to contravene the provisions of the Child Marriage Restraint Act and to postpone the marriage.

NOTICE IGNORED.

Inspite of the notice, the accused, who contended that it was served on the eve of the function, solemnised the marriage. The mother, whose contention was that as she was living separate, she had no knowledge prior to the function, was charged with having failed to prevent the ceremony. The farther and mother of the bridegroom were alleged to have performed, conducted and directed the wedding. The priest was charged with having delibately solemnised the marriage.

The defence was that the girl was believed to be above 14 years of age.

Mr. Ratnakar appeared for the complainant, while Mr. A. R. Deval defended the accused.

EIGHT PERSONS CHARGED WITH RIOTING

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, July 4

On the application of Mr. N. B. Yeravdekar, Police Prosecutor, Mr. M. B. Kunte, the City Magistrate of Thana, fixed July 16 for the hearing of the case in which eight persons are charged with rioting and assault on Krishnarao Ramchandra Mahatre, his wife, his son and a guest with a deadly weapon in front of the complainant's house at Thana on the night of June 2 last.

The names of the accused are: (1) Ganpat Narayan Chaudhari, (2) Madan Balkrishna Thakur, (3) Babu alias Narayan Keshav Mahatre, (4) Mahadev Narayan Mahatre, (5) Godu alias Govind Moreshwar Thakur, (6) Vasudeo Pandharinath Patil, (7) Madhu Narayan Mahatre and (8) Vaman Moreshwar Thakur. They were arrested by the Thana town police on June 17 last and are now on bail.

FOUND IN POSSESSION OF OPIUM

Chinaman Remanded To Custody Till July 18

Ah Sing alias Mankwa, a Chinaman who was arrested on Tuesday by the Excise Police on a charge of being found in possession of illicit opium was remanded to police custody till July 18, by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Wednesday.

ALLEGED THEFT FROM CUPBOARD

Servant Arrested On Suspicion And Remanded To Custody

Mr. Minoocher Pherozeshaw Lentin, residing at Warden Road filed a complaint before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, that his houe had been continuosly burgled and a sum of Rs. 200 in Governuent Currency Notes had been stolen.

Daji Shantaram was arrested yesterday as he was suspected of theft of Rs. 5 from the dupboard, of his master Mr. Lentin.

The servant is suspected of having stolen the whole amount (Rs. 200) and he was ordered to be remanded to police custody for a period of seven days pending further police inquiries.

HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENT

Move To Enforce Terms Fails, Transaction Being Adjudged As Civil Matter

An unsuccessful attempt to enforce the terms of a Hire Purchase Agreement in a Criminal Court was made by the Singer Sewing Machine Company when C. B. Mohan was charged, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, on two separate counts of criminal breach of trust in respect of two Singer Sewing Machines.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

Mr. Castelino, a representative of the Singer Sewing Machine Company stated that two Singer Sewing Machines were sold to the accused under the hire purchase agreement system. The accused accepted the terms of the contract and signed the Agreement. One of the clauses of the Agreement was that the accused should not part with the machines until the full sum of the sale was paid to the Company.

The accused in violation of the terms of the agreement, had sold both the machines within a couple of days after receiving them.

Two separate charge-sheets were placed against the accused.

In the first case, Mr. Sanjana, the agent of the Singer Sewing Machine Co. cross-examined by Mr. E. J. Biem, Advocate, for the accused stated that the first machine had been mortgaged by the accused prior to the Hire Purchase Agreement was signed by the accused.

NO "PRIMA FACIE" CASE.

The Magistrate held that no "prima facie" case had been made out and discharged the accused.

In the second case the Magistrate framed a charge against the accused of criminal breach of trust.

Mr. Biem contended that the first complaint was made one year after the alleged offence in 1932. The Nagpada Police recorded the complaint and referred the complainant to a Magistrate as they were of the opinion that it was a non-cognizable offence.

The accused paid in the meanwhile several instalments which were accepted by the Company. The second case was brought, Mr. Biem stated to support the first case.

DEFENCE STORY ACCEPTED.

The Magistrate accepted the defence story and acquitted the accused, as he held that the transaction was a civil matter.

Sub-Inspector Tawde appeared for the prosecution. Mr. E. J. Biem Advocate, defended the accused.

AROUND THE COURT

An Anglo-Indian, working as a Chargeman in the Loco-shop of the G.I.P. Railway, shot himself dead on Tuesday night in his room at Santa Cruz. A few minutes before, he died, he is reported to have complained of pain in the stomach and his sister gave him a sleeping draught. When the lady went out of the room to wash her hands, he is alleged to have shut himself up in the room and shot himself in the chest.

The Coroner's Jury, who held an inquest on Wednesday over the body returned a verdict of death due to gunshot would which the deceased himself inflicted while he was in a state of temporary insanity.

* * * *

A verdict of suicide by hanging was returned by the Coroner's Jury on Wednesday at the inquest held over the body of Krishnabai Keshavarao.

* * * *

"Death due to electrocution near Haji Ali: Hornby Vellard was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury on Wednesday at the inquest held over the body of Kashibai Lakhma, who died on Tuesday morning.

* * * *

Raghunath Chintamani, who is alleged to have been stabbed in the chest by three persons on June 27, died in the K. E. M. Hospital on Tuesday.

* * * *

Arjun Manadar, who was arrested by the Agripada Police on Tuesday night on a charge of stabbing Raorain Manorath, while he was going along the Haines Road, was placed before Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate to-day and the police applied for the remand of the accused to police custody.

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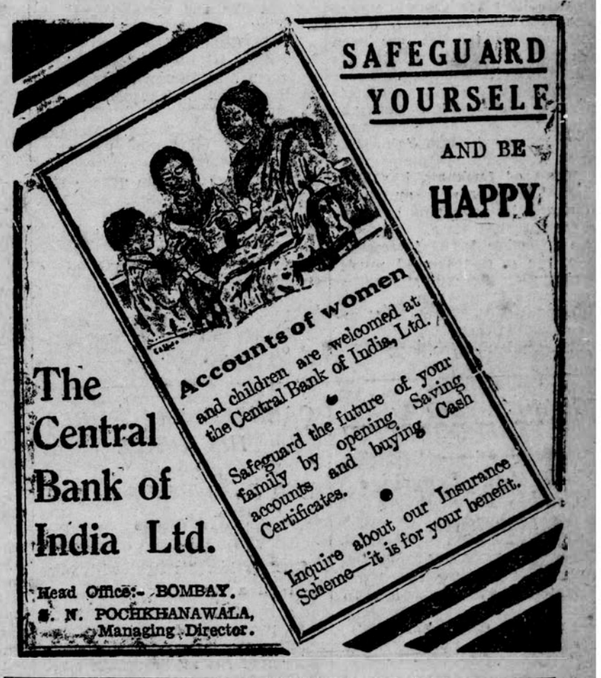
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ANOTHER TITLE FOR THIL

Marcel Thil, the world's middleweight champion, won the European light heavy-weight championship in Paris when he stopped Adolf Witt (Germany) in the eighth round, the latter retiring.

At the outset it looked as though the 7½lb. handicap in favour of the German would tell its tale, for Thil went down for a count of eight from a left hook to the jaw in the opening round.

In the second, the German again got home with a left swing to the face which again put Thil down.

It was not until the third and fourth rounds that the superior skill of the Frenchman made itself felt. Then he began to fight splendidly, and his opponent was soon in difficulties.

In the sixth, Thil got the upper hand completely, and, although fighting with a badly cut right eyebrow he punished his man severely with left hooks to the jaw and rights to the body.

Half way through the eighth round, Thil got Witt into a corner, and punished him so much that he had to abandon the fight.

Our Indore correspondent wires that a marriage was celebrated, on Tuesday evening between Mr. Abhay Kumar, son of L. Daulat Ram, a Jain of Delhi, and Syti Gyanwati, daughter of Muntazim Bahadur L. Johrilal Mental, Legal Remembrancer to the Holkar State.

VILE PARLE MUNICIPALITY LOSES APPEAL

Illegal Taxation And Hopeless Bungling Throughout, Says Thana Judge

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, July 4.

The Vile Parle Municipality today lost an appeal preferred in the court of Mr. B. K. Dalvi, Assistant Judge, Thana, who, in dismissing it with costs, confirmed the order of Mr. D. S. Gupte, Subordinate Judge at Andheri, granting relief to Mr. G. L. Pradhan and 13 other rate-payers, who sued the Municipality (1) for a declaration that the imposition and assessment of house tax and special sanitary cess for the year 1931-32 and the assessment or the Demand Register were illegal and 'ultra vires' and (2) for an injunction restraining the Municipality from recovering these taxes.

Mr. J. R. Athaide appeared for the Municipality, while Mr. M. S. Rangnekar for the rate-payers.

FACTS OF THE CASE

The facts are that Vile Parle became a district municipality on January 3, 1931. At a meeting called by the President on January 14, the general body decided to levy house tax and special sanitary cess. After considering the objections, the sub-committee submitted its report to the Municipality on February 16, and the general body decided to forward the report, the objections and taxation rules to the Collector for Government's sanction. The Government sanctioned the taxation rules on February 28, and the President notified the same day that the taxes would be imposed with effect from April 1. On March 2 a resolution confirming the action of the president was passed by circulation, one member dissenting on the ground that the procedure adopted was not in conformity with the law. The president's subsequent actions were confirmed by the general body on August 13, 1931.

The rate-payers affected by the action of the Municipality being numerous, the plaintiffs asked for permission of the court to sue on behalf of the other rate-payers as well. They further asked the permission of the court to reserve the right to claim the refund of money. These permissions were granted by the court, who decreed the plaintiffs' claim both in respect of the declaration and injunction.

ISSUES IN APPEAL.

The issues raised in the Appellate Court were that the representative suit brought by the plaintiffs was bad in law, that the notice of suit was bad in law and that the imposition of taxes and preparation of the assessment or Demand Register were not illegal and 'ultra vires' as contended by the plaintiffs.

The Assistant Judge overruled the contention of the Municipality that the plaintiffs could not represent these two sets of rate-payers, and held that the permission granted by the lower court to bring a representative suit was legal and also the notice of suit given by the plaintiffs was perfectly legal.

The Assistant Judge in the course of the judgment observed: "The real and the only important question involved in the suit is whether the act of the Municipality in imposing taxes and consequent preparation of the assessment or Demand Register is legal or illegal. In this connection I can say, at the outset, that the Municipality has hopelessly bungled throughout."

PATENT BREACHES.

Out of nine stages, in the last six the Municipality had committed patent breaches of law and serious irregularities, added the Judge.

The Judge further held that the Government's sanction obtained by the Municipality was invalid and illegal, as no municipality could deprive the Commissioner of his statutory powers and duties.

The Judge, therefore, dismissed the appeal with costs as stated above.

MENAKA'S DANCE RECITAL

In Aid Of Swadeshi League

"Menaka" (Mrs. Leila Sokhey) will give a recital in aid of the Bombay Swadeshi League at the Royal Opera House at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow (Friday). Among the items will be the "Krishna Lila" ballet which indicates the marked possibilities for group dancing of the Kathak (classical) dance technique. This ballet has been much admired for its artistry, its costumes and its sitting. There will be also several folk dances and some solo dances. For the musical part of the programme the assistance of Khan Sahib Sakhawat Hussain and Hamid Hussain Khan of Lucknow, has been secured. These Sarodh and Sitar players will be appearing in Bombay for the first time.

The following is the interesting programme of dances and music on Friday:—

1. Orchestra—Bhup Kalyan.
2. Ananda Gati (Mimic Moments)—Bhairavi.
3. Naga-Chalan—Piloo.
4. Patang (Kite-Dance)— Zila, Malati and Mohan.
5. Usha (Dance of Dawn)—Bhairava, Menaka.
6. Sarodh Solo—Jungala, Khan Sahib Sakhawat Hussain.
7. Panghat Nritya — Ashawari, Menaka and Vimala.
8. Sitar Solo—Kafi, Hameed Hussain Khan.
9. Tarana-i-Usshaq—Gara, Menaka and Jamna Prasad.
10. Ramchandra—Bhupali, Mohanlal.
11. Harao-Mehri—Mand, Menaka, Vimala and Jamna Prasad.
12. Sarodh-Sitar—Tilak Kamod, Sakhawat Hussain Khan, Hameed Hussain Khan and Mohammed Umar Khan.
13. Laxmi Darshan—Sohini, Menaka.
14. Krishna Lila—(A Ballet in 5 incidents), Krishna: Jamnaprasad; Gopa: Mohanlal; Sakhi: Vimala; Gopis: Manek Malati and Urmila and Radhika: Menaka.

ENGLAND'S TEST TEAM DOUBTFUL

Clark And Langridge Unable To Play At Manchester

LONDON, July 4.

England's Team for the Third Test Match is still doubtful. In addition to Macaulay reporting himself unfit, Clark has strained a leg muscle, and James Langridge is reported to have informed the Selectors that owing to ankle trouble, he does not feel justified in risking the strain of a Test Match.

MACAULAY UNFIT.

Macaulay has reported himself unfit. James Langridge and Bowes have therefore been requested to attend at Old Trafford in readiness for the Third Test.—Reuter.

CAMBRIDGE TEAM AGAINST OXFORD

(Special Cable).
LONDON, July 4.

The following will represent Cambridge against Oxford at the Lords on July 9:—

Human (Repton) (Captain), Winlaw (Winchester), Allen (Eton), Jehangir Khan (Lahore), Davir (Tonbridge), Powell (Charterhouse), Pelham (Eton), Parker (Gloucester), Grimshaw (King William), King (Dulwich), Bartlett (Dulwich).

Human, Winlaw, Allen, Jehangirkhan, and Davies are old blues. Bartlett is a freshman.

CARNERA FRACTURES HIS ANKLE

Will Be Out Of Ring For 3 Months

Carnera lost his fight with Max Baer on a technical knock-out, but he was badly enough injured to be put out of the ring for three months at least. This is the decision of his medical man after an X-ray examination of the ex-champion's ankle.

Reuter report Dr. Fanoni, Carnera's doctor, as saying that the X-ray photographs had revealed a chip fracture of the talus bone and also torn ligaments. Carnera, who will have to remain in hospital for at least three weeks, has had his ankle put in plaster.

Carnera is to have a chance to get his revenge next September, when, according to Luigi Sores, Carnera's manager, Baer has promised him a return fight.

CRICKET AT VISAPUR

Jail Team's Excellent Form

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDNAGAR, July 3.

An interesting one day's match was played on the Visapur jail ground in fine weather on Sunday last, between the European Institute, Dhond, and the jail eleven. Once again the home team struck excellent form and beat the visitors by 59 runs on the first innings. Mr. Catley, the captain, played a forceful game and scored 30 for the visitors. The home team replied with a pretty big score of 173, against 114 of the visitors. D. Narayan and Mr. P. L. O'Quinn, Captain, scoring 52 and 21 respectively. Mr. J. B. D'Souza bowled well for the home team capturing 5 wickets for 19 runs.

JAIL TEAM

J. B. D'Souza, c Catley, b Thakur	7
D. Narayan, b Thomas	52
L. D'Souza, b Thakur	8
Ibrahim, c Hardekar, b Catley.	17
Sudame, c Jadhav, b Catley	18
P. L. O'Quinn, b Jadhav	21
Kamruddin, c Hardekar, b Thomas	12
E. F. Dyer, l.-b.-w. Jadhav	6
Khandu, b Thakur	1
P. M. Mundle, b Thakur	7
Patil, not out	2
Extras	22
Total	173

EUROPEAN INSTITUTE, DHOND.

Rodrick, c L. D'Soura, b Kamruddin	0
Jehangirji, b Patil	3
Mannasingh Thakor, b Patil.	10
Patel, not out	40
Catley (Captain), b J B D'Souza	30
Thomas, b Kamruddin	0
Jadhav, b J. B. D'Souza	14
Bhaurao, c and b J. B. D'Souza	0
Hardekar D., run out	5
Hardekar M., c Kamruddin, b D'Souza	2
Gardner, b D'Souza	0
Extas	10
Total	114

WIMBLEDON CHAMPIONSHIPS

Crawford Beat Shields In Semifinal

(Special Cable).
LONDON, July 4.

In the semi-final of men's singles in the Wimbledon Championships Crawford beat Shields 2/6, 4/6, 6/4, 6/3, 6/4.

MIXED DOUBLES SURPRISE

(Special Cable)

There was surprise in mixed doubles, third round, when Collins and Lady Rowallan beat holders von Cramm and Mrs. Sperling 9/7, 9/7 but in the fourth round, Lee and Miss James beat Collins and Lady Rowallan 6/2, 6/4.

HURRICANE TENNIS.

To-day's games in the Wimbledon championships were held in the sweltering heat. 16,000 spectators watched the centre court match between Crawford and Shields, which produced brilliant display of tennis.

Crawford was obviously unfit, but he started off by taking the first two games. Shields, however, came back strongly and playing some hurricane tennis captured six games in a row to take the first set at 6/2. He scored many services, aces and some of his forehand and backhand strokes carried the speed of Vines shown last year.

In the second set the games went on with service until four-all. This set provided the best tennis of the year.

In the third set, Shields eased up a little, and Crawford immediately took advantage of it, and playing all round tennis, which was full of magnificent rallies, annexed two more sets before Shields could bring forth his best once more.

The fiifth set provided a play almost equalling Wimbledon's greatest battle—between Crawford and Vines last year.

Shields led 3/1, but Crawford levelled up and led four by three. Shields drew level, but Crawford finished with an amazing flourish of winners.

Third Round, Mixed Double Results

In the Wimbledon third round mixed dobules Kingley and Mrs. Godfree beat Rutnam and Miss Mowbray-Green 6/4, 3/6, 7/5.

Losers put up a fine performance against the experienced pair of whom Mrs. Godfree was steadier.

Rutnam lobbed skilfully and brought off some fine back-hand volleys.

A pleasant function was held on last Saturday evening at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Head Office when numerous friends and officers gave a hearty send-off to Mr. Jivanlal Gulabdas Bhagat, Chief Clerk, to General Traffic Manager's office, who retired after a long and meritorious service extending over 36 years. Mr. Jivanlal joined the Railway as an ordinary clerk in 1898 and rose to the present position, having rendered excellent work in the Rates section. He also officiated as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent of Rates on several occasions and was a popular figure among the staff.

PROUD OF HIS DEFEAT

(Continued from page 1).

be his legitimate right. The European members might feel proud that they had defeated him by solid votes. In certain cases, members who had tendered their resignations had turned up to vote against him. "Let me remind them that the matter will not rest here."

Claiming that he had been associated with the Congress in early life that he was one of those responsible for bringing into existence the Congress creed, Mr. Huq said that he wished he could have congratulated Mr. Sarkar and added that unless anything unforeseen happened, they would extend to him their co-operation. The fight was over and they took the defeat in a sporting spirit.

A JARRING NOTE

Mr. J. N. Biswas started by saying that he was ashamed of Mr. Sarkar whereupon the Chairman said that if he was unable to follow the usual practice of congratulating the elected Mayor, it would be more graceful for him not to speak at all rather than speak unpleasant things.

Mr. Biswas walked out of the House saying that he was unable to follow the usual practice of offering felicitations.

Mr. C. H. Holmes said that the European Councillors were not influenced by politics in any form or shape nor were they influenced by religion. They had come there to do one thing, namely, try to do some good to the rate-payers of Calcutta. He added that the fight had been a clean fight.

A PERSONAL TRIUMPH

Mr. J. C. Gupta regarded the election of Mr. Sarkar as the latter's personal triumph although it meant the defeat of Hindu-Muslim unity.

The Chairman, Mr. Momen, said it would not be true if he were to say that he was pleased at the election of Mr. Sarkar for there was a feeling of soreness at the defeat of Mr. Huq. He, however, assured Mr. Sarkar of his co-operation.

The new Mayor then appealed for the co-operation of all parties and asked them to sink all differences. He had been a victim of many an attack for a long time and these criticisms he took as blessings in disguise. He assured the House that he did not contest the election in order to defeat a Mussalman Mayor. When he entered the city early in life it was its pavements which gave him shelter and if to-day he had become its first citizen, he approached his new duties in all humility.—A.P.

WIMBLEDON THROAT EPIDEMIC SPREADS

LONDON, July 3.

A famous London specialist told "Reuter" to-night that the throat epidemic has already spread far beyond Wimbledon, patients now coming in from all parts of the metropolitan area. Nobody has yet definitely diagnosed the complaint. It has affected different persons in a different way.

There was no sign of the trouble abating among the competitors and umpires.—Reuter.

WOOD BEATEN

LONDON, July 4.

In other semi-final of Men's Singles Perry beat Wood 6/3, 3/6, 7/5, 5/7, 6/3.

ANEY'S CALL TO BERAR

Swell Congress Rolls And Answer Government Challenge

AMRAOTI, July 4.

Mr. M. S. Aney, Member of the Congress Working Committee, visited Akola and held discussions there with the local Congress workers.

"The Working Committee has issued an order that the work of reorganisation of the Congress Committees and the elections to these bodies should be accomplished before August 10. It is, therefore, essential that Congressmen should take up this work in hand very urgently, "stated Mr. Aney in the course of an interview to the "United Press."

CONGRESS PRESTIGE.

"It is also necessary to prove that the Congress has enhanced its prestige and popularity in Berar during the past four years. The only way to prove this is by enrolling a very large number of members which should be done within the stipulated time. If we fail to enroll a sufficiently large number of members the Government will exploit the fact against us as a proof of the efficacy of the repressive measures they have adopted against the Congress and will maintain that the people of Berar have been easily cowed down and hold no faith in the Congress.

WORK WITH GREATER ZEAL.

"The workers in Berar should always bear this note of warning in mind and should give up all lethargy to work with greater zeal. They must show to the Government and also to the Nation that the people of Berar are still prepared to stand by the Congress as ever they have stood, I strongly, hope that my co-workers and other sympathisers will not fail to do their sacred duty in this respect."

CONGRESS EXECUTIVE TO MEET.

Mr. Aney left Akola for Yeotmal from where he is expected to attend the meeting of the Executive Body of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee to be held on July 8 at Amraoti. It is learnt that Mr. Joshi, President Berar Provincial Congress Committee, is in communication with Mr. Aney regarding the selection of persons from Berar to be co-opted on the Congress Parliamentary Board and also regarding the recommendation of suitable candidates from this Province for the forthcoming Assembly election.—United Press.

MOMBASA INDIAN'S OFFER

WADHWAN, July 4.

A correspondent wires from Wadhwan under to-day's date:—

Mahatma Gandhi's Harijan tour of Kathiawar terminated at Wadhwan where, at a mass meeting last night, Gandhiji received a purse of Rs, 1,650, being the collections from Wadhwan camp, Wadhwan City and Joravarnagar. The total collections to the Kathiawar purse amount to nearly Rs. 33,000.

In reply to his appeal Mr. Manilal Kothari has received a cable from Seth Nanjibhai Kalidas of Mombasa offering Rs. 5,000 for Gandhi Harijan Ashram Chhaya in Porbandar.—A.P.

MRS. YESHPAL ARRESTED

NEW DELHI, July 4.

An armed police party after carrying out a vigorous search in a house in Daryaganj this morning arrested Mrs. Yashpal or Prakashobati Debi. It is understood that she has been lodged in the Fort lock-up.

It will be recalled that her husband Yashpal is undergoing 14 years' imprisonment at present in Fategarh jail, U.P. in connection with the Delhi and Lahore Conspiracy Cases.—A.P.

POSTAL PEON ROBBED

LUCKNOW, July 4.

A daring daylight robbery was committed this afternoon when a postal peon carrying Rs. 2,600 from three sub-post offices to the General Post Office, was assaulted and deprived of the money by two persons who rode on bicycles.

No arrest has so far been made.—A.P.

A Ward Congress Committee Office

The "A" Ward Congress Committee's Office has been permanently shifted to the following address:—

28, MANOHARDAS LANE, Fort.

Nagpur.—The Local Government, it is understood, have ordered the release of juvenile civil disobedience prisoners now detained in the reformatory.—United Press.

Socialists Must Organise Masses

I Shall Be Glad If They Gather Strength And Take Charge Of Congress, Says Gandhiji

Messrs. Kamalashanker Pandya and Ishverlal Desai, General Secretaries of the Gujarat Congress Socialist Party have issued the following version authorised by Gandhiji of a conversation held between some Congress Socialists and himself on June 30, at Harijan Ashram, Sabarmati:

"On being questioned why he welcomed the formation of the Socialist Party within the Congress while objecting to the party's programme, he opined that on examining critically the said programme he found that certain items in it could well be modified.

"CLASS STRUGGLE."

"Regarding the question of class struggle he agreed that in the present order of the society class struggle did exist. If class struggle implied violence it was certainly against the present creed of the Congress. But when it was pointed out by the Socialists that like many other Congressmen they did accept non-violence out of poitical expediency Gandhiji had no objection to such an idea of non-violent class-struggle and that he would support Congress participating in such struggles.

DIVESTING OF VESTED INTERESTS.

"Referring to the well-known Jawahar-Gandhi correspondence regarding divesting of vested interests Gandhiji made clear that the same was issued to the press to acquaint the public about the fundamental differences between them. His agreement to a certain extent with the idea of divesting of vested interests did not mean the confiscation of private property.

STATE'S DUTY.

In reply to the question regarding the Bombay resolution of the Working Committee, he explained that he himself had drafted the same but much misunderstanding had arisen about the interpretation and that it did not refer to 'bonafide' non-violent socialists but to those who carry on 'loose talks regarding violently overthrowing the present capitalist order and confiscating private property.' The State, he admitted must regulate the use of 'property in wise and just manner.'

"On being pointed out that it was not possible so long as private property existed for private profiteering, he opined that he visualised a state where such iniquities could not exist.

ORGANISE MASSES.

He said: "Your programme should be an educative one, i.e., you should approach and organise the masses regarding their duties, rights and privileges. If it meant developing class-consciousness, he would not fight shy of the term. If the masses organise and take charge of the state for the attainment of Socialism he had in view, then he would welcome such a consummation.

He believed in true democracy based on functional adult franchise.

Referring to the Karachi resolution on fundamental rights, he said that after a full-dress debate, the resolution was accepted as incorporating the ideas of Socialism so far as Congress could then accept them. The Congress Socialists could certainly advance on those lines and he would welcome such a development.

"I have been instrumental in getting inserted the items of organisation of workers and peasants and participation in their day to day struggles in the constructive programme of the Congress. I would be certainly glad if the Congress Socialists of the right type gather strength and take over the charge of the Congress."

A "GET-RICH-QUICK PLOT"

Sensational Disclosures In "Cheating" Case

The sensational case in which two Marwaris and two Banias Venkatlal Ramdhan, Dhanraj Chimnaji, Lachmichand Ladhaji and Jamnadas Dalsukh, stand charged with forging certain "hundis," and fraudulently and dishonestly using them to cheat and induce two commercial firms of Bombay, Messrs. Durlabji Umachand and Govindram Saskaria, to deliver Rs. 6,200 and 4,600 respectively came up for hearing on Wednesday before Justice Rangnekar and a common jury at the criminal sessions of the High Court, Bombay.

ARRESTED IN 1933.

The first accused was arrested by the police on 3rd March, 1933 and the second accused on 22nd May 1933, in Bombay, the third accused was arrested on 12th May 1933 at Bihavar and brought down to Bombay, while the fouth accused was arrested at Palanpur on 17th July 1933 and extradited to Bombay.

CASE FOR PROSECUTION.

Opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. S. G. Velinker, narrated to the court the story of an ingenious conspiracy was hatched by the fertile brain of the first accused, whom he termed as the "brain-box of the plot," and abetted by the others to cheat certain firms of Bombay get rich quickly, and decamp with the booty from Bombay.

Vakatchand Chimanlal who was also to have been one of the accused, had been given king's pardon as he had turned approver.

ADDRESS TO JURY.

Continuing his opening address to the jury. Mr. Velinker said that the first accused, Venkatlal Ramdhan was a clerk in the firm of Messrs. Durlabhji Umachand, and that he was thoroughly familiar with the procedure of receiving and payment of "hundis" by his firm. He knew that his firm had dealings with the Indore firm of Radhakison Kandmal.

"BOGUS PEDHI."

Therefore he, in combination with the other accused started a "bogus pedi" under he name "Champalal Chunilal" at Mandvi, had about 300 advise-postcards and 300 "hundi" forms printed at the Capitol Art Printing Press, Sandhurst Road.

The third accused, Dhanraj Chimnaji, a shroff, who owns a shop dealing with gold and silver at Bhendi Bazar, paid Vakatchand the approver up and down railway fare to Indore and made him post the advise post-cards to Messrs. Durlabhji Umachand from that place. Immediately after the receipt of this postcard by the Bombay firm, on the 17th March 1933, Dhanraj went to the firm with the forged "hundi" for Rs. 6,200 and with the help of the first accused who was then present in the firm, got the "hundi" honoured.

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

Chimanlal Vakatchand, the approver, giving evidence stated that he knew the first accused for nearly six years. About the first or second of March 1933 he met the first accused who informed witness that he and some other persons have started a "pedhi" at Musjid Bunder and that the witness's help was needed by them as the business was not going on properly. Vakatchand drove with the first accused to the "Goumukh Bhuvan," on the first floor of which the "pedhi" bearing the name "Champalal Chimanlal" was situated. The "pedhi" was closed.

"FORGED HUNDI."

They, however, did not enter the building, but returned to Marwari Bazaar. The first accused told him then that he had in his possession a forged "hundi" and in that connection he desired the witness to go to Indore. One day witness was asked by the first accused to meet him at the residence of the Lachmichand at Fulgully, Fanaswadi. When he went there he saw some old discharged "hundis" scattered on the mattress there.

TRIP TO INDORE.

At the suggestion of the first accused he undertook to provide "hundi" forms printed in exactly the same manner. After two or three days he had about 50 or 55 "hundi" forms printed through some person whose name he did not recollect. Three of the "hundis" were filled in by Dhanraj. In one of the "hundis," the figure Rs. 6,200, was written in manuscript, and in another the figure Rs. 4,200. Three postcards were also filled in by some of the accused. Witness was asked by Venkatlal to proceed to Indore with the postcards and Dhanraj paid him the to-and-fro railway fare. He posted the postcard from Indore and subsequently returned to Bombay.

HUNDI CASHED.

The forged "hundi" was duly presented at the firm of Durlabhji Amedchand on the 17th March 1933 by Dhanraj. The firm sent the money to the "pedhi" at Mandvi through a peon. Dhanraj gave Rs. 4,100 to the first accused and kept Rs. 2,100 with himself.

Mr. Frank Olivera defended Dhanraj Chimnaji, while the other accused were undefended.

The case is adjourned till Thursday.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 9 1990
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Aavval 22 1353
Parsi: Behman 2 1303
Sunrise: 6h 6m
Sunset: 7h 20m
High Water: 6-55 18-27
Low Water: 0-23 12-46

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Women's public meeting at Hira Baug C. P. Tank at 6 p.m. to protest against bomb outrage on Mahatma.

FRIDAY, July 6.

B. P. C. C. Council, Congress House, 6 p.m.

Results of B. Hy., M.D., M.S., and LL.M. Examinations, University Building, 2 p.m.

Menaka's Dance Recital, in aid of the Bombay Swadeshi League, at the Royal Opera House at 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 7

Public meeting to express condolence at death of Sir J. Verjiwandas, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas presiding.

FREE FRACTURE INSTITUTE

Return for the month of June 1934 Males 450; Females 124; Children 115. Total 689.

BAND AT POONA.

The Band of the Officers of the 2nd Battalion, Green Howards will play at the Empress Gardens, Poona, on Friday (6th instant) from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting.

RAHIMTULLA FREE DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 30th June 1934 was 263; of these 162 were males and 101 females.

VISIT TO 'A' WARD

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of 'A' Ward will meet near the Western Gate of the Arthur Crawford Market to-day (Thursday) at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward.

Residents of the Ward who have grievance, to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

A meeting of persons interested in the promotion of Adult Education will be held at Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street, Fort, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) instead of at 5-30 p.m. as previously intimated to inaugurate the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association.

EDUCATION MINISTER'S TOUR

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister for Education, will leave Poona on the 6th July to attend the Industrial Conference at Simla which meets there on the 9th. The Hon. Minister will visit Patna, Alipur, Calcutta and other places on his way back, returning to Poona by the 19th July.

ALL-INDIA HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, CALCUTTA

The Working Committee of the All-India Homeopathic Medical Association will meet on 21st and 22nd instant at Gaya in the premises of Homeopathic Charitable Dispensary at 3 p.m.

The Agenda is fixed as under: To frame Bye-Laws, and Constitutions. (2) To hold the third sitting in Bombay; (3) Election of the president for the next annual session.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Rip-Tide" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Flying Down to Rio" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Bolero" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MINERVA—"Kismat-Ka-Shikar" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Mysterious Prince" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC CINEMA—"Vehmi Duniya" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

PRABHAT TALKIE—"Kismat-Ki-Kasauti". Time as usual.

EDWARD—"Feet First" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PALACE—"Half Shot at Sun Rise" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Kanya Vikraya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Gun Sundari" Time as usual.

CARLTON—"Trader Horn" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Adorable" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Little Caesar" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Indian Selected Hour. 1-0 p.m. Bombay market: Available rates. European Lunch Time Music.

5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from the Capitol Cinema. 6-50 p.m. A programme of the Works of the late Frederic Delius as recorded by Columbia. 7-0 p.m. A recital of Folk Songs and Dances. The National Folk Dance Orchestra. 8-45 p.m. Talk "Unusualities". 9 p.m. Weather report and News Bulletin in English and General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-20 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran. 9-40 p.m. Light music. Jaddan Bai with Gulab Nabi—Tabla. 11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom. News Bulletin and topical talk.
7-35 p.m. Shropshire Pageant.
8-05 p.m. The B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. A Ballad concert.
8-45 p.m. The Belfast Wireless Orchestra.
9-15 p.m. Tynewald Ceremony.
9-45 p.m. Dance music.
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin and topical talk.
10-50 p.m. British light pianists, a programme of gramophone records.
11-00 p.m. The Scottish Studio Orchestra.

SUPPORT FOR TEMPLE ENTRY

A meeting of the Daiwadnya Association, Bombay, presided over by Mr. K. H. Poudwal was held on Sunday the 1st of July, in the hall of the New Bombay Education Society's High School, Thakurdwar, to consider the Temple Entry Disabilities Removal Bill, when it was resolved to support the Bill and to submit a memorial to the Government of India, in the terms of the draft of the Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh. The proposition was put forward and supported by Messrs. B. N. Vagal, S. G. Shertukde and B. S. Pitale and other speakers, who pointed out that it was high time to take action to remove the disabilities of the untouchables.

You will truly enjoy the change to Listerine Tooth Paste for its taste alone. No soapy, foamy taste, just the clean, refreshed feeling you associate with Listerine Antiseptic itself.

Yet how effective Listerine Tooth Paste is in cleaning the teeth—in bringing a new brilliance to them that you would hardly believe possible. Its wonderful new cleansing and polishing agent, unmatched in any other dentifrice, assures this. Quickly your teeth take on a new sparkle and whiteness.

Listerine Tooth Paste is decidedly beneficial to the gums, too. Its invigourating qualities harden and firm them. And what a gloriously clean feeling it leaves in the mouth.

Just try Listerine Tooth Paste for the next 30 days. Judge it upon results alone. We know you will never want to go back to any other kind.

The makers of Listerine Tooth Paste recommend Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brushes.

LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

. . . AND IT MAKES THE BREATH SWEETER

CASE AGAINST PETITS

Counsel For India Bank Makes Application To Magistrate

The case in which Mrs. Gulbai Petit, Mrs. Dinbai Petit and Mr. Phirozesha Petit are charged with fraudulent transfer of property with the intent of deceiving the creditors, at the instance of the Bank of India, came up for hearing before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon on Wednesday.

Mr. H.D. Banaji, on behalf of the Bank of India asked the Magistrate to frame nine different charges against the accused jointly and severally. He said that, if the charges were framed, the trial regarding the first charge could go on first and the trials regarding the other charges could be taken up after the result of the first trial.

The Magistrate said that he would consider the application of the prosecuting counsel and pass orders on Saturday next.

MAHADEV DESAI TO BE RELEASED ON MONDAY?

Mr. Kirplani Released

Mr Girdhari Kirplani, who was imprisoned in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement was released from Belgaum jail on Monday and arrived in Bombay on Wednesday. It is understood that Mr. Mahadev Desai will be released from Belgaum jail early next week.

Pir Motamiyan On God And Creed

A gathering of Nationalities assembled to greet H. H. Pir Motamiyan Saheb at Aiwane' Rif'at on Saturday last.

Atiya Begum in welcoming said:—"Religion had been the making of India in the past, and the undoing of India in the present. Religious Preceptors like other leaders, posed to bring about regeneration in religious and National affairs, but really speaking it is a sham fight and a mock struggle for the uplift of the masses. Religion to-day is a bundle of superstitions and weak faiths. Pir Motamiyan Saheb is an exception in his honesty of purpose and has really done some valuable work."

The entertainment was then gone through comprising of the display of Jinardhan's clever manipulations of "Tabla-tarang" and "Jaltarang". Mira Devi's song nautches, and the rendering of Kawwail singing with natural whistling by Prof. Rahman Gwaliori. All the items elicited profound praise.

Pir Saheb said that God did not belong to any one particular creed, nor was He an inventor of creeds; He sent His holy messengers from time to time in the tremendous cycle of ages with messages to suit the particular time in which were revealed to conduct the morals and affairs in a certain way.

FUTURE OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

To-day's Public Meeting

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the National Trades' Union Federation, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, to consider the future of the Bombay Textile Industry with reference to the Bombay Labour Office Enquiry report on Wages and Unemployment.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

Messrs. N. M. Joshi, S. A. Brelvi, S. C. Joshi, K. F. Nariman, Mohamed Umar Rajab will be among the speakers.

Mrs. NAIDU'S LECTURE TO YOUTHS

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will deliver the Inaugural Address of the Bombay Students Brotherhood for the year 1934-35 on Saturday July 7, in the Hall of The Bombay Students Brotherhood at 6 p.m. The subject of the Address will be "Youth Must Serve".

All students are cordially invited.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karanja" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Wednesday, the 11th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

RASTRIYA SWAYAN SEVAK MANDAL

A general meeting of the above Mandal was held on Tuesday the 3rd July. A managing committee was formed and following were elected the office-bearers:—

Sjt. Kaniyalal M. Munshi, President; Sjt. Harkisondas N. Bhavsar, Sjt. Haribhai H. Joshi, Sjt. Amritlal J. Seth, Sjt. Nathalal C. Parikh, Jt. Hon. Secretaries.

Sjt. Dombe, Training Officer.

The office of the Mandal is situated at 34, Maruti Lane, Fort.

WOMEN'S PUBLIC MEETING

Protest Against Poona Bomb Outrage

Under the joint auspices of various Women's Associations, a public meeting of the Women of Bombay will be held at Hira Baug, C. P. Tank to-day (Thursday) 5th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.) Lady Krishnagavri Setalvad has kindly consented to preside.

Speakers: Smt. Sarojini Naidu, Sjts. J. K Mehta, B. N. Motiwalla, D. S. Babreker and others.

The following Associations will participate:—

Gandhi Seva Sena,
Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal,
Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal (Santa Cruz Branch),
Hindi Stree Sangathan,
Hindi Stree Sangathan (Dadar),
Bhagini Samaj,
Gurjar Ladies' Social Club,
Patidar Stree Samaj,
Pathare Prabhu Mahila Samaj,
Lad Mahila Samaj,
Bhatia Stree Mandal,
Arya Mahila Samaj.

"SUTTA KHEL" PROSECUTION

A Bogus Punter

"I want your Worship to note the spirit with which the answer is given when the accused's reputation is at stake" said Rao Bahadur Setalvad, when Deputy Inspector Karnik of the Princess Street Police Station was being cross-examined on Wednesday in a "Sutta-Khel" case.

The officer admitted that the warrant was filled in by him before it was signed by the Deputy Commissioner of Police. He denied that he had added the words: "House No. 37, Room No. 10" after the warrant was signed.

As a sequel to the raid carried out by the Princess Street Police on an alleged gambling den on May 3 last, (1) Bhimaji Gandalal, (2) Manilal Gandalal, (3) Dongerji Premji, (4) Bhagwandas Kalidas, (5) Gangadas Bhaidas were charged with keeping and conducting a common gaming house situated at Mumbadevi Trust Chawl, 1st Floor House No. 37, Room No. 10 Sheikh Memon Street. Accused Nos. 3, 4 and 5 were charged with being found in a common gaming house.

Deputy Inspector Karnik said that on the night of May 3, he gave a marked ten rupee note to Ranchodlal Chhotalal to lay bets on two figures. The bogus punter wrote the figures out in his presence, went upstairs, laid bet and gave a pre-arranged signal and the place was raided. Several betting slips and books found in the search of the room were then produced. Accused No. 2 had two telephones by his side and a "wallan" book.

Warrant "Ready-Made".

Cross-examined by Rao Bahadur Setalvad, the officer said that the warrant was filled in by him before it was signed by the Deputy Commissioner of Police. He denied that the words "House No. 37, Room No. 10" were added after the warrant was signed by the Deputy Commissioner of Police.

He showed the warrant to the panchas in the presence of the accused. He told the accused that the room was being raided by him under a warrant. He did not know the panchas before.

Rao Bahadur Setalvad put it to the witness and he admitted that no police officer or sepoy saw what the punter did when he went upstairs.

Rao Bahadur Setalvad told the Magistrate that his case was that the punter went to the room and asked for some person. He was told that such a person was not there. In the meantime the punter put the note book, pencil and the marked note under the mattress on which the punter was sitting and left the room and the raid took place immediately after his visit.

Q: I put it to you that the punter could have easily put these things under the mattress?—So could the man who was receiving the bets.

Counsel's Complaint.

Rao Bahadur Setalvad: Your Worship will note the spirit with which the answer is given, when the accused's reputation is at stake."

Q: Did you get the punters searched by panchas before he went into the room?—No.

The punter was then examined by the prosecutions and the case was adjourned to July 13.

SIR JUGMOHANDAS VARJIVANDAS KT.

Saturday's Public Meeting

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held on Saturday (7th July) at Madhav Baug (C. P. Tank Road) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) to express condolence at the death of Sir Jugmohandas Verjivandas, Kt., when Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Kt. C.I.E., will preside.

The meeting is convened by 32 signatories, including Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, and Mr. Husenali M. Rahimtulla (Mayor).

POLICE PATIL WINS APPEAL

Bandra Magistrate's Order Set Aside By Thana Judge

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, July 4.

Mr. N. N. Master, the Sessions Judge of Thana, to-day, set aside the order of conviction and sentence passed by the City Magistrate of Bandra on Ganpat Ramchandra, a police patil, and four others, of Borivli.

The appellants were convicted by the Magistrate on charges of rioting and assault with sticks and stones on Sitaram in October last, and the first appellant (the police patil) was fined Rs. 75 or in default two months' rigorous imprisonment and the other four appellants were fined Rs. 50 each or in default one month's hard labour.

The Sessions Judge acquitted them on appeal and ordered that the fines, if paid, be refunded.

Mr. M. S. Rangnekar appeared for the appellants, while Mr. S. S. Kazi, Assistant Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

CHARGE OF RIOTING.

The prosecution story was that the complainant Gopinath's brother Jagannath had gone in the afternoon of October 29 last to the house of the police patil at Vajira and in his absence told his nephew Vasant to see that cows did not stray in his field as it had happened that morning. It was alleged that Vasant came out of the house with a stick and abused Jagannath. Over this matter a quarrel ensued at night between the complainant and the accused. It was further alleged that the following day the accused threw stones and assaulted Sitaram.

The defence was that there was a long-standing enmity between the complainant and his brothers, and the accused, over the use of lanes. The first accused's nephew Vasant was severely beaten with sticks by the complainant's brother Anant, who later went to the accused's house for attacking them. When an alarm was raised the assailants ran towards a lane, where several Bhandaris fell upon Sitaram for private reasons and injured him.

CONCOCTED CASE.

In the course of the judgment, Mr. Master observed that the statements of all the accused were corroborated by witnesses, and therefore he came to the conclusion from evidence on record that the complainant out of enmity had concocted the case against the accused, for it was quite apparent that neither the complainant Gopinath nor his brother Anant were injured by the accused.

Kalyan Andhras Congratulates Mahatmaji

At a meeting of the Kalyan Andhras held in the Andhra Association Hall on the 1st instant with Krishnaji Govind a Sanatanist in the chair the Kalyan Andhras condemned the recent bomb outrage at Poona and prayed for long life of Mahatma Gandhi.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains.	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	9 35
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona Fast Passenger	16 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
Departures.	
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	15 05
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5 50
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	6 15
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12 Up Passenger	14 50
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6 Up Passenger	20 55
Departures from Bombay Central.	H.M.
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13 35
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7 Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

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SUB-INSPECTOR & CONSTABLE IN TROUBLE

Alleged Receipt Of Bribery

Following closely upon the cashiering of two Police Officers in connection with the "Sutta-Khel" scandal, which was reported in "The Chronicle" on July 1, comes the news that another Sub-Inspector and Havildar have been placed under inquiry on a charge of a similar nature.

It appears that these officers are attached to the Vigilance Branch of the City Police, which is concerned with the suppression of prostitution in the City of Bombay.

In the course of his duties, a Sub-Inspector arrested the mistress of an alleged brothel. She is alleged to have been released later after she had promised to pay the sum of Rs. 300 to the officer on condition that she was not placed on the charge-sheet.

The woman mentioned that she would have to get the money from her house and requested that a constable be sent with her to collect it.

A Havildar was sent with her and she made over the money to the policeman, who handed it to his superior officer.

When it appeared that the woman had discharged her obligations and the matter had ended satisfactorily, she "double-crossed" the officer by going to the Commissioner of Police and disclosing the sordid transaction.

An inquiry was instituted by the Commissioner and the Havildar admitted the facts, as far as he was concerned, stating that he only received Rs. 10 as his "baksheesh".

Orders are likely to be passed by the Commissioner in a day or two.

SIR P. SETHNA DENIES LIABILITY

Claim Of Lakh Of Rupees Alleged To Be Due As Rent

Mr. Justice Tyebji at the High Court heard the suit filed by Abdul Rehman Mahomed Yusuf and others to recover Rs. 100,002 from Sir Pheroze Sethna and others.

The amount is claimed as the rent alleged to be due for the occupancy of Yusuf Building at the corner of Churchgate Street and Esplanade Road in Bombay.

Under an agreement of lease dated January 22, 1922, Sir Mahomed Yusuf, the owner of the building, who is the 6th plaintiff in the suit, demised to Sir Pheroze Sethna the said building which was then to be erected for a period of 50 years. The rent fixed was Rs. 16,667 per mensem.

Subsequently, Sir Pheroze Sethna, who is the first defendant, assigned all his rights under the lease to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the 2nd defendant, by an agreement dated March 28, 1924. On the building being completed, Sir Fazulbhoy entered into possession and had been regularly paying the rent till August 1933. The rent thereafter having fallen in arrears, the plaintiffs claimed the amount from Sir Pheroze Sethna under the agreement of lease with him. The plaintiffs also sought to hold Habib Karimbhoy and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, the 3rd and 4th defendants, also liable on the ground that they were the partners of Sir Fazulbhoy in connection with this transaction.

DENIES LIABILITY

The first defendant denied his liability on the ground that the 6th plaintiff and the other plaintiffs recognised and accepted the 2nd defendant as their tenant, and had been recovering the rent directly from him the first defendant stated that his liability had ceased on account of this circumstance.

The third and fourth defendants denied that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover from them the rent of the building which had been assigned to Sir Fazulbhoy alone.

His Lordship, after hearing plaintiffs, adjourned the case to January next as a long cause.

Mr. Kenneth McI Kemp appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. M. L. Manekshaw for the first defendant, Mr. M. Jhaveri for the third defendant and Mr. V. F. Taraporevala for the fourth defendant. The second defendant was absent.

18 MONTHS' JAIL FOR FORGERY

Arnold John Salvador Coelno, aged 32, who was committed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the 22nd of March, 1934, to stand his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court on the charges of (1) forgery for the purpose of cheating, (2) using as genuine a forged document and (3) cheating, was sentenced on Wednesday by Justice Mr. Ragnekar, on the accused's admission of guilt, to imprisonment amounting to one year and six months respectively on the first two counts, the sentences to run concurrently. The third charge against the accused was withdrawn.

SWASTIK LEAGUE

Prof. Ganjendragadkar's Lecture

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay, Prof. Gajendragadkar of the Elphinstone College, Bombay, delivered on Sunday, a very instructive lecture on the aims and objects of the Swastik League, Bombay. Mr. H. B. Gumaste presided.

The lecturer at the outset stated that Karnatak blood was running in his veins and that he felt proud of it. He then explained in detail the aims and objects of the Swastik League and the reasons which necessitated the establishment of the League. He refuted the oft-levelled charge that the Swastik League was a purely Hindu association and asserted that it was not so. He stressed he necessity of physical development and said that the League's gymnasium provided ample facilities in that direction. He requested the members of the Karnatak Sangh to become members of the League and concluded with a request for financial help for the League.

Dr. Kamat also spoke. With a vote of thanks to the lecturer and to the president the meeting terminated.

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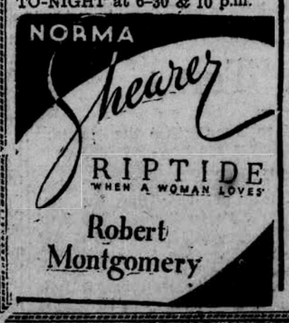

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1934

START THE CAMPAIGN

Congress propaganda in connection with the forthcoming Assembly elections has commenced in certain provinces but needs to be taken up earnestly all over the country without any more delay. There is a tendency in several quarters for Congressmen to be wholly engaged in the elections to the local Congress organisations and to expect the Congress Parliamentary Board to do everything necessary for the election propaganda. But this is a serious mistake. That Board will, of course, select candidates, publish its election manifesto and will substantially finance the general publicity propaganda. But a great deal more remains to be done and that can be done effectively only by the various Congress Committees. This is particularly their duty because all the work in connection with the Councils has been taken over from the Swarajists by the Congress. For all practical purposes the Congress Committee will do well to assume full responsibility for carrying on the election propaganda. Only then can the propaganda be effective enough. The Congress having once taken up the work in the legislatures, as an integral part of its programme, it is the duty of every Congress Committee to realise that Congress reputatoin is at stake at the forthcoming elections and to do all that is possible to vindicate the honour of the Congress and to make this new item in its programme a complete success.

Follow Gandhiji's Example

The question has arisen in some places as to what should be the attitude of those who have no faith in Council-entry towards the election propaganda. They cannot do better than emulate the example of Gandhiji himself, who still remains as sceptical as ever about the utility of the Councils in the struggle for Swaraj, but who never-the-less is doing everything possible to help the Congress elections. The resignation of Doctor Gopichand Bhargava of Lahore from the Congress Parliamentary Board and the exchange of correspondence between Gandhiji and Babu Purshottamdas Tandon both appear to us to be due to a confusion of issues. There can be nothing wrong in a Congressman having little or no faith in Council-entry. There are many sceptics all over the country and they are perfectly entitled to their scepticism. But since the Patna decisions of the Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee the question has taken, for Congressmen, an entirely different turn. The only issue before them and the country is the honour of the Congress, the election, that is to say, of Congress candidates. It is for this reason that the Congress Parliamentary Board deserves full support even of opponents of Council-entry.

Support Congress Candidates

Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President-elect of the next Congress session, is also a staunch "No-changer," but he is actively helping the Parliamentary Board and has just issued an earnest appeal to the electors "to reserve all their support for the Congress candidates". The case for the Congress he puts succinctly but tellingly in the following words which deserve to be quoted at length. He says to the electors:—

"You must remember that the Government are strong and highly organised. Their activities, so far as they are harmful to people's interest, can be effectively countered by an equally strong and organised body of people. The Congress is the only organised and effective opposition in the country and alone can send a party to the Assembly, capable of offering sustained, disciplined and organised opposition, to harmful Government measures.

"You will, therefore, be advancing your own and country's interests by giving all your support to the Congress candidates and not frittering it away on others who can never be expected to form a strong combination even though all of them were good men and true."

Rajendra Babu appeals to the electors to reserve their support for the Congress candidates "who approach you in good time". But it is necessary for these candidates to begin their propaganda in good time, that is, without any further delay. Mr. Satyamurthi, Propaganda Secretary of the Parliamentary Board says that they are "determined to carry on a whirlwind publicity campaign". We would like that kind of campaign to start at once.

Times' Revenge

Times' revenge is difficult to escape. Messrs. MacDonald, Snowden and Thomas coolly betrayed their principles and their party little recking about the inevitable fate in store for them. That master of bitter invective, Phillip Snowden, got his deserts when he was blown into the Upper Chamber. He has had ample opportunities to repent at leisure as a noble lord shunned by all. The turn of Mr. Thomas will come in due course. Meanwhile, the leader is under orders of exile.

And while one feels some pity for the fall of Ramsay MacDonald one cannot but enjoy with relish the following characteristic diatribe:

"Viscount Snowden said the Government had dishonoured every election pledge. The Tories had learnt that Mr. MacDonald was ready to recant any profession, break any pledge and submit to any humiliation, so long as they allow him to call himself the Prime Minister".

Let us hope when Mr. MacDonald and his colleague, Mr. Thomas also, have earned their well-deserved leisure "upstairs" or elsewhere they will form a trio with Viscount Snowden to entertain—and instruct—the world with mutual recrimination, exposures and outspoken abuse.

The Worm Turns

It seems incredible, but it is a fact, that in Cochin State Harijans are denied entry not only to temples but even to a public resort like the Tripunithura Fort, the seat of the Cochin Royalty, which, however is open to all other human beings including non-Hindus. It is nearly as incredible that reformers in the State have so long tolerated this glaring insult to the Harijans. But we are glad to learn that the Harijans themselves are now determined to remove the bar sinister against them and have warned the Maharaja that, if the Fort is not thrown open to them before September, they will begin Satyagraha at all costs. We trust, however, that good sense and common humanity will prevail before it is too late and that the Maharaja will gracefully concede his wronged subjects' just demand.

WOMEN AND FASCISM

Fascist Spirit And Catch-Words Are Invading India

(By "LE FLANEUR."

Nietzsche's Zarathustra reminds the man in the classical "Thus Spoke Zarathustra" to carry his whip with him if he was going to his woman; and this rather obvious but typical symbolism, like the other inspired phrases of the great German thinker, has been distorted and degraded by vulgar minds even when the Nietzschean literature assumes to-day quite voluminous proportion.

Wife-Beating Patriotism.

It is ridiculous, of course, to weld the conception of the Nietzschean superman with the almost ritualistic wife-beating which forms part of the household routine of the peasant type. But what is still more ridiculous and true is that whole nationalities of women should put into power reactionary men and vote 'en masse' the Give-your-women-a-good-beating-and-save-your-Fatherland ticket. This has been done in England under the parliamentary system, in republican Spain, everywhere practically, where women were given the tragic opportunity of tilting the political scales.

Viking, New Style.

In hundred per cent. fascist countries like Italy and Germany, the situation is different, that is to say, we are not able to assess what women vote there any more than what men vote: terrorism could hardly distinguish between the sexes. However, both Italian and German fascists claim to have women behind them and in Germany, especially, reaction has reached a phenomenal water mark. Any British feminist, if he (or she) heard Hitler or one of his henchmen eating his heroic heart out over kiss-me-on-the-cheek, hardy, he-man sentimentilities of German womanhood, matronhood, ought to die straightway of nervous shock and scandal. The Aryan clean-up leaves no place for women except in the kitchen (the factory, although it does not fit in Nazi lyricism, goes without saying) and Hitler has decreed that the Lord God of the Nazis made woman to entertain the hero, presumably, after he has finished his ardous duties in the concentration-camps and the S. A. barracks.

"The Breeding Farm."

In the whole of Germany only Von Papen could raise his chivalrous voice and say that the Nazi conception of German womanhood was of the breeding farm and racing stables. He might have added, fascism knew no other conception. No doubt, the patho-psychological side of the phenomenon, at least in Germany, is explicable from what we know of the men who run the whole Hitler dictatorship. But the entire psychology is peculiar to the mentality of which fascism is a single expression, not because our would-be fascists like Bhai Parmanand take delight in playing the sedulous ape with a Hitler but because, the position women share with men in the world is inherently one favouring the 'breeding-farm' doctrine.

Pre-Historic Age.

Under the present system the position occupied by women is not fundamentally different from the one assigned to them by fascism, which has been charged to carry out fortifications of a strategical character in its behalf by the predominant, modern social organization. True our middle-aged ladies of the leisured and middling classes talk vaguely of the evolutionary progress through which they are passing via school-rooms and lecture halls—it is a bourgeois idyll. It must perhaps be admitted a "petit bourgeois" world of women's progress, women teachers' clubs and Sylvia Pankhursts did flourish in the now pre-historic, pre-war age. It produced its prophets including hostile prophets like the late D. H. Lawrence (poor fellow, he did not outlive Hitler). But even then, masses of women slaved in factories, bore children — slaved so that their cousins, the doctor's wife and the engineer's as well as the capitalist's could show their toilettes off to the best advantage and work for women's emancipation with public speaking.

An Indian Prologue.

Fascism imposes another and obvious slavery. The Indian inferiority-complex, too, is borrowing its war-cries. I have referred to Bhai Parmanand's whip-cracking: and his philosophy is perfectly in conformity with the Indian communalist fascists' conception of Indian womanhood. His utterances are therefore to be welcomed in so far as they expose for the benefit of its dupes the real character of fascism.

WAGE CUTS AND REAL WAGES: : :

The Defects In Labour Office Enquiry Vitiate The Results Regarding Wage-Cut And Earnings

(BY R. R. BAKHALE, M. L. C.)

I.

One of the important findings of the Bombay Labour Office Enquiry Report on Wages and Unemployment in the textile industry of this Presidency, round which a keen controversy threatens to be staged, is the cost of living and real index figures and their bearing on the present wage level in the industry. A view has been expressed that, as the cost of living index figure is greater than the percentage of reductions in earnings and as the real wage index figure is still higher than what it was in 1926, the wage cuts that have taken place are justified. The Labour Office report contains enough material to show that this is a superficial view and has no foundation in point of fact.

Important Limitations

Briefly put, the important findings of the Labour Office enquiry on the question of wages are as follows:—

(1) Except in Sholapur, there has been no uniformity in wage cuts;

(2) Since July 1926, earnings in Bombay and Sholapur have been reduced by 21 per cent. and 17 per cent. respectively and those in Ahmedabad have been increased by 5 to 6 per cent.;

(3) Since 1926-27, the cost of living in Bombay, Sholapur and Ahmedabad has been reduced by 29 per cent., 28 per cent. and 31 per cent. respectively; and

(4) As compared with 1926-27, the real wages in Bombay, Sholapur and Ahmedabad have increased by 11 per cent., 15 per cent., and 54 per cent. respectively.

These findings have been put in a generalised form and must be studied subject to the warning given in the report that "it is difficult to find any one matter in connection with this industry upon which it is possible to generalise". Stating each one of these findings in such a general manner, the report has drawn pointed attention of the reader to important limitations to which they are subject and which are no less important than the findings themselves in considering the present wage level in the industry. In drawing inferences and conclusions from those findings, it is equally necessary to consider some other matters which are closely connected with the earnings of the operatives but which the Labour Office Enquiry was precluded by its restricted terms of reference from dealing with.

No Uniform Basis

The Labour Office has so far conducted four enquiries into wages in the industry—the first in 1921, the second in 1923, the third in 1926 and the fourth is the present one; but the basis for them has never been uniform. In the absence of common basis, strictly comparable data are not available and consequently the comparison between the results of the two enquiries must suffer to some extent. The 1926 and the present enquiries were no doubt conducted on a sample method; but the system selected for the purposes of sampling was not the same. In the former enquiry, only 19 mills which were considered to be representative of the 78 mills, were selected for enquiry, while in the present enquiry 49 mills were selected and the sampling was confined to the workers in different occupations. In the absence of a convincing proof to determine the representative character of the 19 mills, a doubt had been then expressed on the side of labour about the results of the 1926 enquiry. In comparing, therefore, the wage figures of 1926 and 1933-34, the initial disadvantage of the absence of strictly comparable data based on the same system, cannot possibly be ignored. Indeed, one's attention is pointedly drawn to it when one studies the tables of comparative wage figures of 1926 and 1933 given on pages 30 and 31 of the report. The first table, which covers only 13 mills which were common to the two enquiries and in which only such figures as were "strictly comparable" are given, shows that the average earnings of weavers and winders are reduced in 1933 by 19 per cent. and 16 per cent. respectively while the second table, which compares the 1926 wages of 19 sampled mills which are "regarded as representative of the whole industry", with the 1933 wages of sampled workers in 49 mills, shows that the percentage reductions for the same class of workers, are 15.34 and 7.84 respectively—a difference of 3.66 per cent. and 8.16 per cent. respectively!

Results Vitiated

A reference may also be made to another fact that, although the number of mills working in December 1933 was 66 with over 105,000 workers employed, the enquiry was confined only to 49 mills containing 90,700 operatives. It is true that in March, 1934, when the enquiry commenced work 11 mills had been closed down. Even then six mills were left out of the enquiry. Moreover, the enquiry was confined only to ten occupations leaving out of account 37 per cent. of the workers. These defects which are, it may be recognised, inevitable in an hurried enquiry, cannot but fail to vitiate, at least to a certain extent, the results in regard to earnings and wage cuts.

On page 29 of the report, four methods, taken either alternatively or in combination, have been suggested to ascertain the changes in the earnings of the workers that have taken place between 1926 and 1933-34. According to the first method, which is confined only to 13 common and comparable mills, the reductions in the earnings of the weavers and winders, to take only two occupations, are, as has already been stated, 19 per cent. and 16 per cent. respectively. The second method which compares the 1926 enquiry with the present enquiry on the all-industry basis, shows that for ten occupations, the reduction in earnings

(Continued on Page 9.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

BARGAIN "HONOURED".

Having suppressed the revolt of Storm Troop leaders it is quite probable that Herr Hitler will, as the "Daily Herald" of London believes, henceforth be a prisoner of the Reichswehr and police junkers. This will offer greater opportunities to General Goering, on the one hand, and to the military-industrial junta of which Nazism is the child. Meanwhile, if the report of the same journal's Paris correspondent is true, it should be welcomed in one sense. Herr Hitler having "honoured" in blood his part of the bargain—if any bargain was, in fact, struck—a response is due from France. And should M. Barthou do so, much of the danger to European peace from Germany's belligerent attitude will be averted for the time.

NEXT STAGE.

There is, however, another aspect also to the situation. Unless a formula of equality is found which does not prejudice the duty of nations to disarm, the new settlement would be tantamount to adding Germany among the "starters" in the armament race to the ruin and destruction of the world. Internally the situation will be comparatively easier, for the Storm Troopers had constituted themselves into a terror matching the worst forms of barbarities in history. But General Goering's secret police still remains enjoying, moreover, enhanced supremacy. And an invisible terror is subtler than a visible one, and will remain so until the next trial of strength between Hitler and Goering. But the victory of the "prisoner of the Reichwehr" over his fire-eating colleague will only effect a change in degree. German Nazism will then approximate to orthodox Fascism in methods.

BARBAROUS

The recent revolting slaughter of animals at Ellore in the name of religion is unworthy of men with any pretensions to civilisation. It shows what frightful things may be done by victims of superstition. The custom of sacrificing animals to propitiate gods, is gross superstition, though it has been common in many religions. But the wholesale butchery that was perpetrated at Ellore is an outrage on humanity. And the wonder is how the public and Government have so long permitted it. A Government that penalises cruelty to animals in the secular sphere cannot consistently connive at grosser cruelty merely because it is practised in the name of religion. We are glad that the public of Bombay has strongly condemned the Ellore slaughter. But extensive and vigorous propaganda will be necessary to put an end to the barbarous custom of killing animals in the name of religion.

THE OPIUM MENACE

It is reported that figures supplied to the Public Accounts Commitee show that the production of opium both in British India and the States is increasing. At the same time the exports of opium to foreign countries are to be completely stopped by 1935 except for medical and scientific purposes in accordance with an international agreement, the Government of India, who have been humane enough to accept the agreement for the benefit of foreign countries, not being prepared to confine the consumption of opium in India itself to medical and scientific purposes. It will be a national tragedy if the increasing stocks of opium are placed on the market in India. The public under the lead of the Congress should do everything possible to avert such a tragedy. Indeed, it is time the Congress gave more serious attention to the duty of ridding the country of the opium evil.

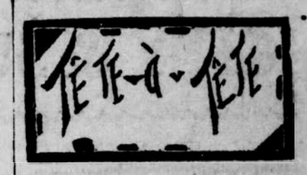
Press Views

Prophet's Day

One of the most note-worthy features about the celebration of the Prophet of Mecca's birth-day in India was the participation of Hindus in it in a large number. At Bombay Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and others took part in the proceedings of a crowded meeting that was held at C. J. Hall on the 25th instant. Raja Bahadur Manilal Singh Ray presided over the public meeting that was held at Darjeeling in honour of the Prophet's birthday while at Poona Mahatma Gandhi delivered a speech at the mass meeting of Mussalmans. Gandhiji's address on the occasion shows the sincerity of his homage to the memory of the Prophet. The Koran and the Bible were as much sacred books for him, said Gandhiji, as the Vedas and the Gita. Indeed, no truly religious man and a seeker of Truth can be intolerant towards other faiths. Sri Ramkrishna Paramahansa Dev was satisfied by his own practice that every religion leads to and helps the realization of God. This truth is essential for our people to realise in order to rise above communalism and bigotry which have done so much injury to India by retarding her march towards the national goal.—"Advance"

A Warning

India wants the next stage of advance to be the last and final stage, so far as the British Parliament shall have anything to do with it, though she is fully prepared to accept reservations and safeguards in her own interest, to be removed automatically if and when she finds herself in a position to do without them. Give India this and she will, for as long a time as one's imagination can pierce through, remain a happy and contented part of the Commonwealth, and will naturally be a source of immense strength to it. Deny her this and she will remain a sullen, discontented and intensely dissatisfied part, and will be, as now, a source of weakness and not of strength to it. As regards what the Viceroy said about "misguided and evilly disposed people," if the reference, whether wholly or partly is to the Congress, we need hardly say that His Excellency could not have made a more monstrously incorrect statement. The Congress has no other aim except to replace the present Government by a Government of the people, by the people, for the people; and so far as this aim is concerned, it is to-day the accredited organ and mouthpiece of the whole of political India.—"Tribune."



The latest news about Sardar Jamiat Singh is that he is in Calcutta raising a volunteer force "for service in flood areas."

We only hope he will not be disturbed in his good work by dreams calling him elsewhere.

* * * *

In his biting attack on the Premier, Viscount Snowden says how Mr. MacDonald, with tears in his eyes, begged him not to resign.

Now Mr. MacDonald must bite back with an equally dramatic description of emotions, etc.

* * * *

The Muslim Conference Working Committee will meet on August 12 at, of course, Simla to discuss:—

(1) The Communal Award "vis-a-vis" the Congress resolution,

(2) The present political situation in the country, and

(3) Causes leading to communal riots.

The conclusions that it will arrive at are 'seriatim':—

(1) Down with the Congress.

(2) Fair to dark, danger of deluge, and

(3) Hindu provocation.

* * * *

Then the Committee will proceed to justify the name "Working Committee" by adjourning to an 'At Home' given by it to—— well, wait and see, what are you getting impatient for? You shan't be invited.

* * * *

"Whatever their numbers" Bori Bunder says, "Liberals, Democrats, non-Congress Muslims and depressed classes, zemindars, Anglo-Indians and European's cannot be easily consigned to the limbo of oblivion".

No, certainly not. May the Lord bless the Protector.

* * * *

The British Government has decided to give a subsidy not exceeding two million pounds over a period of twelve months to British tramp shipping which, Mr. Runciman says, is suffering heavily.

The Indian Government decided long ago to——but no, the safeguards are so very very necessary for the progress and prosperity of India.

* * * *

Says a contributor to a local contemporary: "But apart from the niceties of political tactics and manouvres, how does the rest of the world regard the position in German to-day."

Why, just as it regarded the position yesterday.

* * * *

But, sorry, our mistake. The world seems to have just waked up to what has existed now for over 18 months. For, "The situation in Germany," says Reuter, "has excited world wide sensation and the consensus of opinion is that the Germans are reverting to medieval conditions."

* * * *

What exactly did the world—ourselves included—expect Nazi leaders to do? Fall on the necks of Roehm and Schleicher and cry "Brother, take rest"? Or start a trial by jury?

* * * *

KISS PROBLEM SOLVED"

Thus greeted a headline; but our eagerness was immediately damped by the next one:

Perfect Microphone Invented By Warner Brothers.

* * * *

A women's cricket team from England will visit Australia in November.

A few rules will evidently have to be changed.

Umpiring will, of course, have to be done by men—if a couple of them can be found with enough courage and unperturbability.

* * * *

An explorer was speaking at a dinner given on his behalf before he left on a long journey into the heart of Africa.

In concluding his remarks, he said, "I thank you for your kind wishes regarding my welfare on my dangerous journey, and want you to know that when I am far away surrounded by ugly, grimming, savage faces, I shall certainly think of you."

Fires Of Revolt Still Unquenched

Storm Troopers Declare That Work For Revolution Will Go On

LONDON, July 4.

The 'Blood Bath' in Germany has not quenched the fires of revolt according to "The Daily Telegraph's" Berlin correspondent. He declares that he has seen an illegal leaflet issued by the "Stormtroop Revolutionary Committee", saying "Our leaders may be dead but our work for the second revolution goes on. The shot commanders understood the ideals of the Stormtroops and those who remain do not. Hitler has become the tool of reaction and the industrialists who desire to crush the workers."

"The Daily Express's" Diplomatic correspondent asserts that he learned from a highly placed person that President Hindenburg signed the messages of congratulation to Hitler and Goering under the threat that otherwise Von Papen and other friends of his would be put to death.

He also gives a most reserved report that Hitler on the advice of Mussolini has decided to restore the monarchy in Germany.

VON PAPEN RESIGNS.

The communique is silent on the subject Herr von Papen. It is learnt that Chancellor Hitler was astonished at the firmness with which von Papen rejected his efforts to persuade him to remain at the Cabinet meeting.

It was announced to-night the von Papen has tendered his resignation, and Hitler has gone to Neudeck to report to President Hindenburg on the events during the week-end.—Reuter.

MAKE BOMBAY SESSION GREAT SUCCESS

(Continued from page 1).

badevi Road, opp. Bhangwadi, Bombay 2: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

5. "D" Ward District Congress Committee, Congress House, Bombay 4: 8 to 10-30 a.m. and 4 to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

6. "E" Ward District Congress Committee, Swadeshi Vastra & Khadi Bhandar, Haines Road, opp. Khataw Makanji Mill, Byculla, Bombay 8: 8 to 11 a.m. and 6 to 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

7. "F" Ward District Congress Committee, Mankeshwar Building, Poibavdi Corner, Parel, Bombay No. 14: 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

8. "G" Ward District Congress Committee, Ambabai Mistry Nivas Building, Tulsi Pipe Road, opp. Dadar Rly. Station, B. B. & C. I. Rly.: 7 to 9-30 a.m. and 7 to 9 p.m. (S.T.)

Remember that from amongst those who will be enrolled as Volunteers by the 10th July, Officers will be selected for the Training Camps (both men and women) which are to be started by the middle of July.

The following pledge is to be signed by volunteers:

VOLUNTEER'S PLEDGE FORM

RECEPTION COMMITTEE

(48th Indian National Congress, Congress House, Bombay 4).

Ward——— Serial No.———

VOLUNTEER'S PLEDGE

1 I———am ready to serve the Reception Committee of the 48th Session of the Indian National Congress to be held in Bombay in the last week of October 1934, as a volunteer.

2 I am a member of the———Congress Committee.

3 I shall implicitly obey all the orders of my superior officers under whom I am placed from time to time.

4 I shall undergo such training as may be given to me by the Reception Committee's authorities.

5 I shall not expect any remuneration or compensation for the services that I will render or for the consequences of such services.

Bombay, ———

Date——— Signature

1 Full name ———
2 Address ———
3 Education ———
4 Profession—Past ———Present ———
5 Languages known ———
6 Age ———
7 Sex ———
8 Any training as volunteer or where? ———
Officer; if so what, when and ———
9 Any training in First Aid; if yes, where and when? ———
10 Past experience in Congress work, if any ———
11 Whether jailed or not; if jailed how many times and when released last ———
12 Whether prepared to receive training
In Whole-day Camp ———
Part Time Camp ———
13 Prepared to join from———
14 Height——— Weight———Chest——— Health———

REMARKS:

Bhulabhai Opens Election Campaign In Madras

Impassioned Appeal At Mass Meeting To Vote For Congress Candidates

MADRAS, July 4.

"Those who made promise fifteen years ago, have broken it for which they will have to answer the same God whom they had called upon to bless them before the great war commenced. May the same God also bless that they should recognise our right for self-determination" declared Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai amidst profuse cheers while inaugurating the election campaign at mass meeting.

Mr. Desai's powerful and passionate speech sent a thrill through the hearts of the thousands assembled. Mr. S. Satyamurthi presiding introduced Mr. Desai as a great luminary of Bombay and one who by his sacrifice earned a great reputation.

THOSE PLEDGES.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai made reference in his speech to the pledges given by the British statesmen during the great war to stand by the Empire and also for the justness of the cause of self-determination of suppressed countries and condemned Britain for violating those pledges.

SPIRIT OF LIFE.

Continuing Mr. Desai said, "Freedom is not only the Birth Right to be spoken of, but also the very spirit of life to be acquired by study, sacrifice and persistent effort. If that spirit were dead we may as well wind up the Indian National Congress. It is for that spirit in you that we appeal to you to return only Congress candidates."

ANSWER BUREAUCRACY.

Referring to the White Paper he said, "The Britishers are intent upon making Indians worse slaves economically, politically and socially. We shall never subject to any constitution that shall not assure us personal, economic, political and national freedom in all its aspects. The Britishers think we are worms and not men and it is our duty to give proper answer to the bureaucracy."

UNITY IN CONGRESS.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari who was warmly welcomed said in the course of his speech in vernacular, that "absolute unity prevailed in the Congress ranks just now, because the only issue is, whether the Congress commands the confidence of the electorate or all other parties supporting the Government."—United Press.

Leaves For Trichy

MADRAS, July 4.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai left tonight for Trichinopoly to attend Tamil-Nadu Congress Committee meeting and will open Swadeshi and Khadi Exhibition to-morrow morning there.—United Press.

VISCOUNT SNOWDEN.

FREE STATE LOCAL ELECTIONS

Fianna Fail Secure 716 Seats

DUBLIN, July 4.

The final results of the local Government elections confirm the earlier expectations of a stalemate.

The Government Fianna Fail have secured 716 seats; Finegael 590; Labour 185 and Independents 351.—Reuter.

THROWN BACK ON SHIP-OWNERS

Commons Expresses Strong Disapproval Of Govt. Proposals

LONDON, July 3.

Strong dissatisfaction of the Government's shipping proposals was expressed by the members of the House of Commons interested in the subject who met in this evening to examine them.

They considered that the whole question has been thrown back on the ship-owners who were being asked to negotiate with Foreign countries without being given any bargaining weapon.

Mr. Walter Runciman in the House of Commons replying to a question stated that the total value of merchandise imported from British countries in February was £22,42,000 of which 95 per cent were imported on British ships.

Of the goods imported from foreign countries valued £35,788,000 54 per cent were in British ships 27 per cent on ships belonging to the consignees country and 19 per cent in other foreign ships.—Reuter's Special.

GERMAN MORATORIUM ENFORCED

Reprisals Against British Threat

PROMPT IMPOSITION OF CUSTOMS DUTY?

BERLIN, July 3.

The moratorium on all transfer payments came into force to-day. The Reichsbank returns for the end of June show a slight increase in the gold and currency reserve for the first time since the Nazi regime.

The sanction of economic reprisals is aimed against the British threat to establish a Clearing Office. It is reinforced by a law authorising the prompt imposition of customs duty if deemed advisable.

Over twenty other laws have been adopted by to-day's Cabinet covering matters like forestry, hunting and the exemption of parents of five children from income-tax.

MacDONALD UNMASKED

Snowden Attacks Old Colleague In House Of Lords

LONDON, July 3.

Viscount Snowden's oldtime bitter invective was vented upon the head of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in the debate on the Budget in the House of Lords, particularly attacking the repeal of the land tax on which Mr. MacDonald once gave him assurances, and with tears in his voice begged him not to resign.

Viscount Snowden said the Government had dishonoured every general election pledge. The Tories had learnt that Mr. MacDonald was ready to recant any profession, break any pledge and submit to any humiliation, so long as they allow him to call himself the Prime Minister.—Reuter.

WORLD SHIPPING INCREASES

Runciman Pleads For Co-Operation With Dominions And India

LONDON, July 3.

In the House of Commons Mr. Walter Runciman added that it was essential to have the co-operation of Dominions and India with whom Government were consulting.

He said, Government were prepared to give financial help for scrapping the older British cargo tonnage, and provide a smaller quantity, of up-to-date cargo tonnage either by new construction or modernization.

He pointed out that the volume of seaborne rade was less than in 1913 while world's shipping had increased by 50 per cent. Government had intended to communicate with foreign countries to ascertain their views as regards international measures to facilitate the abolition or reduction in subsidies and formation of schemes for laying up or scrapping the superfluous tonnage.

Other measures such as differential duties against foreign subsidised ships, and reservations of inter-Imperial trades to British shipping might be considered if the present proposals were unsuccessful.—Reuter.

DROP IN BRITAIN'S SEABORNE TRADE

LONDON, July 3.

In the House of Commons Mr. Walter Runciman announced that Government have agreed to a defensive subsidy not exceedingly £2,000,000 limited to a period of 12 months for the relief of British tramp shipping which was suffering due to the subsidised foreign competition.

Mr. Runciman pointed out that Britain's seaborne trade had fallen by one-third since 1923. The subsidy could not be given on the conditions that the shipowners formulated a satisfactory scheme for preventing a dissipation of the subsidy by a domestic competition and ensuring greater employment in the British tramp shipping at the expense of the foreign subsidised shipping.

Ship owners should be required to press upon the foreign ship owners for framing proposals tending to adjust the supply of tonnage to the world demand and thus raise the freights to a remunerative level.—Reuter.

FRENCH FRONTIER FORTIFICATIONS

30,000 Specialised Troops To Be Recruited

PARIS, July 3.

The recruitment of 30,000 specialised troops for the frontier fortifications is to begin immediately in accordance with the approval of the Chamber's Army Commission, of Marshal Petain's suggestion.—Reuter.

MILITARY OFFICERS DECORATED

Awards Made In Connection With Frontier Operations

LONDON, July 3.

Awards in connection with the operations against the Upper Mohamands last year which have been gazetted, include D. S. O.'s to Major H. L. Davies, Royal Garhwals, Major R. G. Mountain, Tenth Baluchs, Lieut.-Col. A. V. T. Wakely, Royal Engineers, Military cross to Lieutenant M. C. A. Henniker, Royal Engineers. Distinguished Flying Medal to Leading Aircratsman T. I. Bowen.

Lieut. General Torquhil Matheson is gazetted to be General and Maj. General R. J. T. Hildyard to be Lieut.—General.—Reuter's Special.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, according to Viscount Snowden, has ever been "ready to recant any profession, break any pledge and submit to any humiliation," so long as the Tories allow him to call himself the Prime Minister.

BALDWIN & NAVAL TALKS

World Conditions Now Are More Difficult

RUGBY, July 3.

Referring in the course of a Parliamentary answer to the bilateral discussions proceeding preparatory to next year's Naval Conference, Mr. Baldwin said that world conditions were now in many ways more difficult than at the time of the London Conference and, therefore, it was more than ever necessary to survey all the grounds on which they agreed before the conference, because the very determination of certain countries in the world made it all the more necessary, in the view of the British Government, that the Conference should meet and that it should achieve some end.

Discussions were taking place and would continue between some of participating nations, the sole object being to explore the ground so that it might be possible for the Conference to meet and to have a successful issue. Any widespread premature discussion on the tentative proposals put forward in feeling the way might virtually create such prejudice in some countries as would entirely defeat the object at present shared by all the members of the Conference which was to get together and do some good work.

ANGLO-FRENCH NAVAL TALKS

Will Begin In London On July 8.

LONDON, July 4.

When the French Foreign Minister arrives in London on July 8 in continuation of his extensive European political grand tour, he discusses with Sir J. Simon, important political questions directed to general European problems, including the prospects of the Disarmament Conference, and questions of regional pacts.

The talks will be in the nature of general discussions rather than aimed at reaching specific agreements. The French Minister of Marine who will accompany him will devote himself to the Anglo-French naval conversations on the lines of the recent Anglo-American ones.—Reuter.

SAFEGUARDS FOR BRITISH TRADE IN INDIA

Manchester Businessmen To Discuss Question

LONDON, July 4.

At Manchester at a meeting of important businessmen it was decided to present a requisition for a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to discuss the question of safeguards for British trade in India.—Reuter.

(Continued from col. 7).

were still prepared to co-operate in this matter.

SUGGESTIONS.

Various suggestions had been put forward for the assistance of British shipping by Reservation of Inter-Imperial trades preferential treatment to British ships and cargoes carried in British ships by the Empire Ports, preferentially against foreign ships which had the benefit of Government subsidies etc. These were all measures which had their own dangers, but they might have to be considered if the proposals now outlined were not of less menace to the British Mercantile Marines. In conclusion Mr. Runciman urged the industry to make greater efforts to improve its position.—B. O. W.

WAY TO END MARINE COMPETITION

Runciman Advocates International Action

SUBSIDY TO BE MET BY SUBSIDY

RUGBY, July 3.

An important statement regarding the position of the British Mercantile Marine was made by the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Walker Runciman in the House of Commons to-day. He said that the fundamental difficulties, not only of British but all shipping at present, were the reduction in sea-borne trade since 1929 and a striking increase in the Mercantile Marines of the world since the war. Seaborne trade had fallen since 1929 by one-third and was less than in 1913. On the other hand meerchant shipping had increased by about 50 per cent. since 1914.

FREIGHT MARKETS.

The results were seen in the depressed international freight markets and in the balance sheets of the shipping companies. Tramp freights stood at about three quarters of the 1913 figure, although running costs had greatly increased. While the liner freight, owing to the conference system, stood at a relatively higher figures, many liners were running with empty space. Cargoes were being carried on an unremunerative basis with disastrous results to shipowners.

PROBLEM FOR NATION.

Very few British Shipping Companies were covering their running expenses and fewer still were able to make the necessary provision, for replacing their ships, as they became out of date. This was not only the shipowners' problem, but concerned in particular ship officers, engineers and seamen as well as the nation as a whole. If this state of affairs was due to fair competition, it might be held that the British Mercantile Marine ought to fight its own battles as in the past without Government aid. But this was not the case.

THIS COMPETITION.

Increase in the Mercantile Marines of some other countries had been due, in large part, to the stimulus of subsidies and to the financial help that was still being given by many foreign countries. Other countries were, of course, free to adopt what policy they thought fit, but from the point of view of the British Mercantile Marine, competition created and maintained by Government subsidy could not be regarded as fair competition and the British shipowners were entitled to the seek help of their Government, if they were not able successfully to defend themselves.

GOVERNMENT EFFORTS.

The efforts of the British Government should primarily be directed to the increase of international trade. But the revival of world trade might be slow. Passenger and cargo liners were suffering from a falling off in the world trade and from subsidised foreign competition. On the other hand by means of their conference arrangements, they were able to a certain extent to protect themselves, although it might be necessary for the special measures to be taken by Government in particular trades. The bulk of tanker tonnage was in the hands of big oil trading companies and this class of tonnage inaugurated an international plan for adjusting the supply to the demand.

SUBSIDY TO TRAMPS.

The position of coasting and near sea trades raised considerations somewhat different from those applying to ocean going shipping. No special measures in respect of these trades had been proposed at present. As to tramps, Government were prepared to ask the house to grant for vessels carrying tramp cargoes under conditions of the subsidy to be used for tramp cargo purposes and to cost not more than £2 million. That would result in the organisation of tramp shipping.

SHIPOWNERS SHOULD ACT.

Such subsidy would be within that period and be subject to withdrawal if the circumstances which led to its introduction altered. It would also be the condition that shipowners, through their own international organisations and in any other ways open to them, should press upon shipowners in other maritime countries the framing of proposals tending to adjust the supply of tonnage in the world to the demand and thus to raise freight rates once more to a remunerative level.

INTERNATIONAL MEASURES.

Government would continue their efforts to secure an international consideration of the means to place shipping generally on an economic footing and intended to communicate with foreign countries to ascertain their views on the possibility of international measures to facilitate the abolition or reduction of subsidies and the formulating of schemes for laying up or scrapping of superflous tonnage or both. The task of preparing the ground for and of formulating such schemes must in the first instance fall upon shipowners of the chief maritime countries.

CO-OPERATION OF DOMINIONS.

In considering these problems it was essential to have the co-operation of the Dominions and India. They must bear in mind not only the position of tramp shipping, but the position in some of the great liner trades especially those between the different parts of the Empire which were menaced by subsidised foreign competition. Government, therefore, were informing the Dominions and India of the positions, as they saw it and were seeking their views as to the possible lines of action. Government were prepared to place at the disposal of the shipping industry financial help on favourable terms for scrapping the older British cargo tonnage and providing a smaller quantity of up-to-date cargo tonnage either by construction of new or modernisation of existing vessels.

NO COMPULSION.

The object was to ensure a reduction in the surplus of ships and maintain the standard of efficiency of the cargo fleets there never had been any intention of compelling any shipowners to take advantage of the scheme if he did not wish to do so. Nevertheless it had not been favourably received by the shipowners. Government

(Continued in Col. 5.)

Special Ordinances To Be Introduced In Zanzibar

African And Arab Clove Growers Will Be Protected From Indian Money Lenders

LONDON, July 4.

"The Times" Nairobi Correspondent says that the Government of Zanzibar are introducing a series of special ordinances to remedy the precarious position of the African and Arab clove growers who owing to depressed prices are unable to pay the interest on heavy indebtedness to Indian moneylenders.

It is proposed inter alia to give a twelve months' moratorium on all mortgages and prohibit the future alienation of land to a non-African or non-Arab without the consent of the British Resident.

Owing to the protests of Indians who regarded the legislation, as racial discrimination and likely to drive Indians from Zanzibar, the Acting Resident in a reassuring speech in the legislature declared that the Government did not desire and did not intend the prevent suitable persons other than Africans or Arabs from obtaining landed property.

He pointed out that the legislation merely provided breathing space for the consideration of the problem of indebtedness and did not relieve the debtor of the responsibility of paying interest during the moratorium year.—Reuter.

5th JAMU & KASHMIR STATE EXHIBITION, SRINAGAR

Opens on 5th September, 1934.

Visitors will find it a most entertaining occasion for holiday programme.

Readers' Views

"MATUNGA MEETING"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the version of Mr. Meisheri published in the columns of your esteemed daily this morning, kindly publish the following for the information of your readers:

As one who had been present throughout the meeting, I can only say that the planned breaking up of the meeting could be scented when from the beginning a group of people were found to be restless. But there was not even the slightest decorum that could be expected of an enlightened opposition.

Mr. Meisheri says "unfortunately the majority which had been arranged for by them could not turn up in time so they abandoned the meeting as they were not prepared to be outvoted by opposition majority." As a matter of fact the so-called opposition was offered to take the sense of the hall as to who should preside on the occasion for which their only reply was yelling and whistling whenever a speaker got up on the platform.

They well realised that 90 per cent of the people assembled there were annoyed at their behaviour and this small group shut themselves up to reason or pursuasion. They only struck up to their 'maxim' that a handful of rowdies could break up a big meeting.—Yours, etc.,

K. RAJAGOPALAN.

II

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The controversy between the "F" Ward District Congress Committee and the Matunga Taluka Congress Committee is really distressing. I read Mr. Maheshwari's letter in your to-day's issue with considerable interest, and I cannot understand how the "F" Ward D.C.C. could abolish the Matunga T. C. C., and it is surprising that the "F" Ward Committee should have written a letter to that effect, but, as Mr. Abid Ali has clearly stated that, there is no question of abolishing the Matunga T.C.C., one can only conclude that someone in the "F" Ward D.C.C. has blundered.

At the same time, I think Mr. Maheshwari is not justified in assuming that the meeting at the Nappoo Hall, arranged by the 'F' Ward D.C.C. and which ended so disgracefully, was arranged to "condemn the move of the M.T.C.C." The announcement of the meeting in question did not suggest anything of that sort, and the fact that Mr. Horniman and Mr. Maheshwari were invited for the meeting clearly indicates that the organisers were very anxious not only to understand, but also to clear any misunderstandings that might exist. It is a pity that these two gentlemen could not see their way to attend the meeting on the plea that they were not consulted as to their "convenience."

I want to ask Mr. Maheshwari if he had the courtesy of consulting, much less inviting the "F" Ward D.C.C. authorities to the meeting over which he presided. And having prejudiced the whole issue in the first place, he takes shelter under the plea that this controversy is now "sub-judice," (as if it is a judicial enquiry). If the Matunga Taluka C. C. have a right to express their views at a public meeting, they cannot certainly deny that right to the "F" Ward D.C.C., and for that matter to anybody else who might agree to disagree mith them.

There are several methods of settling disputes of this nature. The easiest and the best is by negotiation. Was this method tried by the M.T.C.C.? If so, what was the result? What is the full nature of their quarrel? The "F" Ward public has a right to [illegible] and the Matunga T.C.C. has not come to a settlement, then there is the B.P.C.C. to whom the aggrieved party could appeal. But it is dangerous to the Congress to encourage the policy of revolt by subordinate committees against one another, mhich is against the principle of Congress discipline.

It is to be hoped that the B.P.C.C. would take serious notice of this controversy, and lose no time in settling the dispute, and devising some means to prevent such disputes recurring in future.—Yours etc.,

"SUBRA."

Bombay, July 4.

An Attack On Meet-Eating

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The substance of Mr. Medhekar's long laboured letter that appeared in the "Chronicle" yesterday appears to be that, apart from the practice of meat-eating being quite justifiable on moral and ethical grounds, and supported by highest authorities in mythology and history, its chief merit is that it makes one physically stronger, and, therefore, abler to defend himself against his enemies. Now I think it is unnecessary for me to attack the moral and ethical justification of meal-eating, or the mythological and historical authorities quoted in support of it. I believe this aspect of the question is being otherwise assailed and the fallacy thereof being daily exploded. I will, therefore, content myself here with only answering Mr. M.'s main contention in support of which he has apparently ransacked history and mythology.

2. Granting, therefore—not admitting—that meat-eating makes one stronger, how will it, pray, make one abler to defend himself against another meat-eater, if all were to take to meat-eating? A tiger may be a hero before a hare. But how will it fare before another tiger, stronger than itself? Or, will there be no such thing as stronger and weaker among men when all will take to meat-eating under the advice of Mr. M.?

3. Mr. M.'s theory, therefore, even if sound in one part, viz., that meat-eating makes 'man stronger—and stouter, more materialistic, etc., etc. as enumerated by him—is absolutely incorrect in the other more important respect viz., that it makes one abler to defend himself.

4. If all men should take to meat-eating as recommended by Mr. M. and if meat-eating should produce the estimable qualities as anger, avarice, passion, etc., etc.—as it probably does, as proudly avowed by Mr. M—what will happen is that, it will teach men the art—and the science too—of how to "kill"—not merely goats, cows, fowl, fish, but men, women, tender boys and blooming girls as well. It has no tendency whatsoever to teach men the A B C of the art of how to "live"—the fond hope and sweet dream of Mr. M.—Yours, etc.,

V. S. MUDVEDKAR.

Bombay,
July 3.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the letter on "A defence of flesh-eating' in your yesterday's issue. Its writer says that the aggressiveness and fighting spirit of the English and other Western nations is due to their habit of flesh-eating and he, therefore, exhorts Indians to resort to flesh-eating in order to develop fighting spirit as if it were a virtue! I will tell your correspondent that two wrongs do not make a right. Your correspondent should instead strive to make the British and other European peoples vegetarians (which is being done by vegetrian societies in Europe) in order that they may shake off their aggressiveness and fighting spirit which flesh-eating developes and live in amity and brotherhood with all the nations; for vegetarianism promotes kindness, unity and good will. If your correspondent's suggestion is carried out, the flesh-eating nation of superior numbers will dominate a flesh-eating nation numerically weak. But if all nations adopt vegetarian diet, the vegetarian nation of superior numbers will protect the vegetarian nation weak in numbers. Thus all nations becoming vegetarian, they will live in peace and friendship as religion inculcates. The ideal to aim at is not each for itself but each for all and all for each. I will close by quoting from an article on diet in "Daily Mail," London by Dr. Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, Bart., C.B., M.D., M.S. who writes about secrets of good health and says among other things:—

"That wholemeal bread, fruit, salads, dairy produce, eggs and [illegible] mind in perfect health is now generally recognised.

"That the human body can reach the summit of health, endurance and freedom from disease is demonstrated by the fact that races such as the Zulus and others depend on non-animal food for subsistence."—Yours, etc.,

ZOROASTRIAN.

New Delhi.—Mahammad Sadiq, a proclaimed offender, was arrested by police, on Tuesday morning and produced before the District Magistrate on a charge of criminal misappropriation of property.—United Press.

TARIFF ACT AMENDMENT

Govt. Bill To Be Introduced In Simla Session Of Assembly

SIMLA, July 4.

The Associated Press understands that the Government of India will introduce at the forthcoming session of the Central Legislature a Bill to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. It will be a consolidating measure recasting all the existing Tariff schedules.

It will be recalled that during the last budget Session of the Assembly in Delhi several members complained that the existing Tariff schedules were not easily understood as they were spread over various acts involving painful study. It was then promised on behalf of the Government that every effort would be made to consolidate the existing Tariff schedules. The Bill on the subject is not proposed to be introduced and passed during the Simla session.—A.P.

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS BALLOTED

SIMLA, July 4.

First ballot for non-official day of Assembly session which begins on July 16 was held to-day. Mr. Lalchand Navalrai will move a Bill to further amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, of 1898 (Section. 4) while Mr. Gayaprasad Singh will propose the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act of 1924.

Dr. F. X. De'Scuza obtains third place with his Bill to further amend the Indian Succession Act of 1925.

Mr. Harbilas Sarda has a Bill to prevent juveniles from smoking tobacco.

Mr. Ramkrishna Reddy comes next with his Bill to provide for better administration and governance of Hindu Temples in the city of Madras and endowments attached.

Finally Pandit Ramkrishna Jha has a Bill to further amend the Indian Income Tax Act of 1922.—A.P.

"CHRONICLE" EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND

Our Readers' Contribution

Following is the List of Contributions to the Earthquake Relief Fund received on 4-7-'34 (Wednesday):—

	Rs.	a.
Morarji Bhagwandas	25	0
Sympathiser through Fazal Alarakhia	2	4
Lavji Mandan for Grass	15	0
R.E. Unwalla	15	0
Bai Shirinbai M. Cooper	10	0
Collection from Vasco de Gama (Goa) through Shivram Jivatram as below:—	300	0
	Rs.	a.
Shet Shivram Jivatram	30	0
Mr. K.T. Partha	25	0
Mr. Laxmin Narayan Shet Bandekar	25	0
Mr. Bhikaji Pandurang Walavalker	25	0
Mr. Dawood Gani Hassan	25	0
Messrs. S. Omerkhan and Sons	20	0
Mr. S.A. Wadood	15	0
Mr. Milquides Pereira	15	0
Mr. R.K. Javaleker	12	0
Messrs. Sheshgeri Kamat and Co.	10	0
Mr. Ganapati Madhav Kamat	10	0
Mr. S.G. Kantak, Editor "Subodha"	10	0
Mr. Vishnoo Atmaram Pandit	10	0
Mr. Vishram Laxmin Palayekar	10	0
Dr. Roldao Henriques, M.B.B.S.	5	0
Dr. Vicente Alvares	5	0
Dr. Filomeno de Figueredo	5	0
Dr. Mukund Govind Kamat	5	0
Messrs. Venkatesh Raval Kamat and Krishna Redkar Co.	5	0
Mr. Narayen Govind Mainker	5	0
Mr. Jaganath Balkrishna Shetye	5	0
Mr. Dajee Samant	5	0
Mr. Shaik Osman Shaik		
Mr. Shareef	3	0
Mr. Bhasker Narayen Kamat	2	8
Mr. Dattaram Narayen Mainker	2	0
Mr. Yeshwant Bhikajee Shirsat	2	0
Mr. Anant Vithal Pai	1	0
	300	8
Ratanchand G. Shah as below:—	7	4
Vadilal Jechand	5	0
Bai Samarath	2	0
Miscellaneous	0	4
	7	4
A.N. Billimoria	10	0

Join Congress Reception Committee

DUTY OF BOMBAY CITIZENS

(Special To "The Chronicle")

The acceptance by the All-India Congress Committee of the invitation extended by Bombay to hold the 48th Session of the Indian National Congress was a just and fitting recognition of the splendid service Bombay has rendered during the last four years to the cause of freedom. This tribute to the patriotism of the people of the City must be acknowledged by responding to the call of the B.P.C.C. and the Reception Committee for men and money in the same manner as they ungrudgingly supported the B.P.C.C. during the last four years.

But inquiries in well-informed Congress Circles go to show that, though the Reception Committee has been at the job for the past one month, the response has not been as satisfactory as one would have expected of the patriotism of Bombay. It has to be borne in mind that the time at the disposal of the Reception Committee is so short and there is such a tremendous lot to do. But without substantial finances and trained man-power it is extremely difficult to speed up the work.

RUSH MEN & MONEY

The duty, therefore, devolves on the people to make this possible by rushing both men and money and thus infuse fresh vigour in the carrying out of the tremendous task in a manner that would stun the sceptics and the mockers alike. And with the record that the people of all classes and communities have helped Bombay to achieve, there is no reason to believe that they will fail at a time when they are called upon to shoulder the great responsibility—at once a privilege and a duty—of making the ensuing annual sessions of the Congress unparalleled success. It will not be wrong to say that every citizen of the City is the custodian of the honour and prestige of the Indian National Congress. It is to be hoped that Bombay will not fail now, as she has never failed before.

There can be no doubt that by the 10th of this month, the date announced as the last day for enrolment for the purposes of the formation of the Reception Committee proper and the various sub-committees, the membership of the Reception Committee will have reached a huge figure.

ORGANISATION OF VOLUNTEERS

But a respectable number on the rolls of the Reception Committee alone will not do. The proper organisation of the volunteer forces is equally urgent. Many days have been spent without having produced any effective result in the form of a single training camp for officers and volunteers. The Sub-Committee that has been formed for the enrolment of volunteers, has, of course, been working hard; but it is sad to learn that the only machinery that can produce effective results is not moving with the requisite speed. Though it has been announced that recruits will be enrolled at the Congress House and at the offices of the various District Congress Committees, no definite scheme for recruitment seems to have been placed in the hands of the District Committees. Engaged as they are in the enrolment of Congress members and preparing for the ensuing Congress elections, the workers in the various wards have, it appears, not given serious and concentrated attention to the task of the Congress Session itself. This is natural. But the difficulty is not one that cannot be overcome. Still it is not too late to take the proper action. I suggest the following course to be adopted without any further loss of time:

1. All those who had worked as trained officers of Hindustani Seva Dal in the city should be called for the purpose of forming a Trainers' Board.
2. The various Ward Congress Committees should be instructed to convene a meeting of those who have worked as Volunteer Captains in the Wards during the last campaign.

These Captains are men with some sense of responsibility and should provide suitable material for officers' training. They should also be asked to recruit Volunteers. This will be easy for them as they know where to find the men who have worked as volunteers.

3. Active propaganda through public meetings, leaflets and the Press should forthwith be undertaken to instil enthusiasm among the public.

These are but three essentials that call for immediate attention and action. Unless those in authority move in the systematic way as suggested above, the work is bound to be delayed and in consequence suffer for want of efficiency.

WANTED PROPAGANDA

The final suggestion in connection with the volunteers. There should be three sections in the organisation, namely,

1. The Regular Forces;
2. Reserve Force, for emergency work; and
3. Citizen Guard.

The first two will have to be under properly trained and responsible officers and will consist of volunteers who have undergone the prescribed training. Obviously the only competent body that can form the officers of these two is the body of men who were trained by the Hindustani Seva Dal. The Citizens Guard will consist of those ladies and gentlemen who have not gone through the full course of training, but have come forward to work in volunteer capacity. They will be subject to the discipline of the Chief Officers commanding for the two respective sections, namely, of men and women. It goes without saying that these Officers commanding will be persons who have been trained by the Seva Dal.

How Bombay Americans Celebrated July 4

U. S. A. CONSUL SUMS UP ROOSEVELT'S ACHIEVEMENTS

(Special To "The Chronicle.")

One hundred and fifty-eight years ago on July 4, George Washington, who later became the first President of the United States, beat the English forces and led America to victory and Independence.

July 4, was the biggest day of nationwide celebrations in the United States, said the American Consul in Bombay, to a "Chronicle" representative, who conveyed his greetings to the Consul.

Americans in Bombay, celebrated the Fourth of July, by holding a dinner at the Willingdon Sports Club on Wednesday night, when [illegible] head of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in the debate on the Budget in sent.

Every American institution or organisation in the city, hoisted the star-spangled banner of the United States and the Americans saluted the flag before they sat down for their day's work on Wednesday.

They were further the recipients of bouquets of flowers, fruits and other tokens and expression of good-will from their several friends on the happy occasion.

"It is hot weather over there," continued the Consul, "and the whole nation will be happy celebrating the day in the open air."

Military parades and air-craft manoeuvres, besides innumerable picnics and fireworks displays would mark the celebrations.

FRIEND OF NATION.

Our talk naturally turned towards Franklin D. Roosevelt, the President of the United States, the biggest man with the biggest job.

"He is the friend of the entire nation," observed the Consul. "He makes brief speeches over the radio explaining every measure he has adopted and the results achieved. In fact the whole nation [illegible] the fire-side."

The "New Deal" of President Roosevelt had proved a tremendous success. America had passed over its crisis. There was substantial recovery all-round. Manufactures and foreign trade, both in import and export, had improved and there was less unemployment in the land.

From India there had been large imports of raw produce into the United States, especially oil-seeds from Bombay.

The condition of the agriculturists had bettered and the President had provided a good deal of relief to them through various enactments.

In fact everything was satisfactory, except one unfortunate happening. The United States was at present facing the wrath of Nature.

HAVOC OF DROUGHT.

The recent drought had caused much loss particularly to the farmers and the livestock. Fodder was being supplied to the cattle and necessary relief was being given to the farmers. Short of producing rain according to requirements, President Roosevelt had done everything possible for the relief of the stricken.

And what sort of personality was that of President Roosevelt?

A tall, fine looking handsome man, of athletic build, Mr. Roosevelt was the friend of everyone, with pleasing manners and a most agreeable voice, said the Consul.

He always kept in fine trim and excellent health by regular swimming. He had a special swimming pool of his own and, with the assiduity of a physical culturist, President Roosevelt took his swimming exercise in that pool daily.

He always greeted any visitor with an "I've just been waiting for you" expression on his face. And the visitor, as he left him, would carry with him an impression that he had just talked to one of his best friends.

President Roosevelt was the last man to fight shy of the Press. The other day he gave a huge dinner to the gentlemen and the ladies of the Press and mixed with them freely like one of them without the formalities usually attaching to the biggest man in [illegible] DYNAMIC PERSONALITY

But, for the Indians, there was one difficulty in closely following the vast recovery measures adopted by the President from time to time. Over there the Administrative Machinery moved very fast and before people in India understood the previous step of the President he was already on the next move. A dynamic personality as President Roosevelt was, he never adopted half-way measures and he had no patience with slow-motion red-tapism, while millions suffered and relief was delayed.

Franklin Roosevelt, like over one of his countrymen, was happy that the results of his "New Deal" were coming quite as expected.

He was aiming at something truly great. He was not satisfied that his country should tide over the present crisis. He would see that his measures were comprehensive and far-sighted so that [illegible] BOUND TO BE FELT BY SUCCEED[illegible] phenomenon at any time in the future.

If this succeeded, Roosevelt would be the happiest man in America and his "New Deal" was bound to succeed.

This was the satisfactory position of the country. And every American would celebrate the Fourth July 1934, the day of the 158th Anniversary of the American Independence with pride and satisfaction of having a personality at the head of the nation who had the interests of the people at heart, in preference to everything else.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Training Of Volunteers

It has been persistently pointed out in these columns that unless the volunteers are given proper training in time, Bombay will not be able to present an efficient volunteer army for the Congress session. Enquiries made in Congress circles go to show that though the Reception Committee has appointed a sub-committee to enrol and train men and women volunteers, measures taken in this respect are not effective. The District Congress Committees, it appears, have not been moving in the matter in the way one would have expected them to do in the direction of speeding up the enrolment and training of the officers. This is stated to be due to lack of proper publicity and propaganda.

The Cause

The cause for such discouraging results, as far as the Volunteer Organisation is concerned, is freely stated to be the fact that the present Reception Committee is only a temporary body and will function only till July 15 and an air of uncertainty is assumed as regards the attitude the Reception Committee proper will adopt in regard to the organisation of the various departments of work. But one fails to understand why the question of volunteer training should not have been undertaken long ago.

Trainers' Board.

It is urged that the Reception Committee and the Volunteer Sub-Committee, preliminary committees though they be, should stir up betimes and appoint forthwith a Board of trained men and women to chalk out the programme of training of the volunteers. In this connection attention may be drawn to the number of trained Hindustani Seva Dal workers who are engaged in Congress work in the City. If the information, that the present Reception Committee is delaying this work on the ground that within the next few days new committees will be appointed is well-founded, then it has very much to be deplored. There need have been no hesitancy at least in regard to the volunteer force. It should not be forgotten by those, who are at the helm of affairs that the success of the Bombay Congress depends to a very great extent, if not entirely, on the Reception Committee raising an efficient volunteer army. And to raise an army like that the Committee cannot afford to lose a single day.

Demands Of States' People

Dhrangadhra Subjects' Conference Call To Congress

AHMEDABAD, July 3.

The Dhrangadhra State Subjects' Conference has concluded its first session under the presidentship of Mr. Amritlal D. Seth.

In the presidential address Mr. Seth urged the State authorities to have a change of heart in conceding the legitimate demands of the people.

Among the large number of important resolutions passed were:—

1. Congratulating Mahatmaji on his providential escape,
2. Protesting against the White Paper and Princes Protection Act as well as Foreigners Bill of Bikaner State,
3. Urging the Congress to reorganise the demands of the people of Indian States,
4. Asking for an impartial inquiry into the administration of ex-Dewan Mansinhaji,
5. Cancellation of deportation orders, fines etc.,
6. Popular representative Assembly in the State,
7. To have an efficient and economic administration of Shri Shakt Alkali Works, a big industrial concern, and
8. To improve the position of people by cancelling forced labour and removing monopoly system of business.—United Press.

Our Poona Letter

CONGRESSMEN RELEASED

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, July 3.

Mr. Murarbhai Desai, ex-Deputy Collector of Surat and ten volunteers from Bombay, were released from Yerwada Jail this evening before the expiry of the terms of their punishments.

Mr. Murarbhai Desai was sentenced to two and a half years' rigorous imprisonment in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement.

The batch was received at the prison gates by local Congressmen. Mr. Desai left for Bombay by the midnight train.

Mr. Gotiram Kachi, a local Congressman, who had courted jail by offering civil disobedience, was also released from the Yerwada Jail this morning. He was received by his numerous friends.

Release of Mr. R.B. Talegaonkar, another local Congressman, now undergoing imprisonment in Yerwada Jail, is expected to come about by the 10th inst.

United States Under "New Deal"

Old Export Markets For Agriculture Not Likely To Be Restored

The chief difference between the economic situation of Great Britain and that of the United States is that the latter has an enormous agricultural export industry which is affected by international developments. When the Roosevelt Administration came into office it was confronted by an agricultural emergency and its measures to deal with the situation were deliberately planned for an emergency only. Since there was a vast surplus of nearly every crop, it was necessary first of all to obtain a reduction. It is quite true that there were hungry and ill-clad people who would have been glad to use the surplus wheat and cotton, but it is also true that there is no mddie ground between a money economy and Socialism, and the Roosevelt Administratioi certainly had no mandate to carry the country over to a collectivised sociey, writes the "Manchester Guardian."

The chief reliance was on the equalisation fee scheme A number of the chief crops, including wheat, cotton, tobacco, corn, and hogs, were made the subject of artificial restrictions. The individual farmer signed a formal contract with the Government agreeing to reduce his production of a specified crop by definite percentage. In return for this he was paid a certain sum for each bushel or pound of his product which he brought to the mill. This sum was reckoned in such a way as to restore for the farmer not his pre-war money income but is purchasing power in terms of industrial products, as in 1909-13. The money came out of a special tax laid on the miller or other "processor"; in the long run, of course, most of it came out of the pockets of ultimate consumers, in the form of higher prices for food and textiles. At the same time tariffs were fixed on agricultural imports which would prevent foreign farm products from entering the country at a lower price

OVERPOWERING SURPLUS

In the struggle to deal with almost overpowering surpluses some other devices were also employed. In the case of cotton in the first year the farmer was paid a fixed sum for ploughing under one-third of his year's crop, while the Government maintained a fictitious high price by making loans based on that price. In 1934 he is assigned a quota of production and must pay a prohibitive tax of 50 per cent ad valorem on cotton raised in excess. In the case of hogs, the Government bought many millions of pounds of bacon, cost of which was distributed free to the poor through charitable agencies.

The results of the reduction campaign have been disappointing. A farmer who signed a contract to curtail his wheat acreage 15 per cent usually set aside to lie idle his worst 15 per cent of land. Another farmer who had not heretofore raised wheat, and was therefore ineligible for a reduction contract, might decide that, with the expected higher price, he ought to try a few acres of it. In some cases, perhaps, men who had signed rtduction agreements simply failed to live up to them. In regard to certain crops it has been said that the money obtained from the Government subsidy was in part used to purchase fertiliser and thereby increase the yield of the remaining acreage. In fairness, however, the crop produced under the restriction scheme should be compared not with that of the previous year but with that which would have been produced if the restriction scheme had not existed. Since it is a fact, broadly speaking, that low price increases output in agriculture though not in industry, this hypothetical crop would presumably have been very large.

A serious drought has come to the rescue of the American Government. Vast dust clouds hung over the Middle West; cattle died by the thousand, and for some time the loss of wheat was estimated at a million bushels a day, with proportionate losses on other crops. While the curtailment was not sufficient to counterbalance the enormous surpluses which still exist in most crops, it did help to stiffen prices. These had been falling badly, as the expectation of further monetary inflation was abandoned in view of President Roosevelt's recent change of attitude.

VOLUNTARY REDUCTION

A year's experience with "voluntary" reduction having been followed by a compulsory scheme in regard to cotton, many persons believe that the same history will be seen in regard to other crops. In these, however, the difficulties are enormously greater than in cotton, all of which must pass through the "bottle neck" of the cotton gin. Heretogore it has been assumed that compulsory reduction was opposed to the American temperament, but the experience with cotton suggests that this perhaps no longer true.

The experiment with Government subsidised crop reduction is intended as has been said, to be temporary, for the duration of the emergency for which the world-wide depression has been primarily responsible. Few persons believe, however, that the old export markets for American agriculture will be restored at their previous level.

TENNESSEE EXPERIMENT

Of all te mystic sets of intials with which the air in the United States is filled just now none is more significant, and certainly none more marked with hope of success, than "T. V. A."—the Tennessee Valley Authority. While some other projects of President Roosevelt have fallen upon difficulties which make their ultimate outcome extremely dubious, the one has had comparatively clear sailing.

The Tennessee River, an important tributary of the Mississippi, lies for the greater part of its length in the States of Alabama and Tennessee. It is well suited to the development of hydro-electric power, and a large plant of this sort was started during the Great War at Muscle Shoals, in Alabama. This was accompanied by a plant for the manufacture of nitrates. Neither part of the project was completed at the end of the war and for years thereafter a fierce dispute raged as to what should be done with the scheme. It seemed too large and too formidable for private enterprise to manage, ecpecially since its economic future appeared doubtful. Many persons suggested Government ownership and operation, but this was opposed both to the individualistic notions of three successive Presidents—Messrs. Harding, Coolige, and Hoover—and to the interests of the private electric power companies, which fought the suggestion with every means at their command. Not until Mr. Roosevelt with a strong predisposition toward Government enterprise, came into office did the project move forward. At once work was resumed upon the electric power plant, which is now nearing completion.

Meanwhile plans have been devised which aim at the complete reorganisation of life in a great part of the Tennessee oasin. The region has been one of deep poverty and distress. Its inhabitants are for the most part mountaineers, of old Anglo-Saxon stock, desperately poor, ignorant violent but extremely proud and adhering rigidly to their own standards. Much of teir land has always been of inferior character; and millions of acres of the remainder have been ruined by unskilful methods of agriculture, which have permitted erosion to wash away all the fertile top soil.

BARE LIVING

What the Government proposes is, in essence, to remove large numbers of farmers and their families from submargignal land where a bare living is the most that can be hoped for to more fertile soil, usually in the rich bottom lands. This soil is being acquired as necessary, at reasonable agreed prices, and is resold to the new occupants at a fair value and with instalments covering many years—usualy without any "down payment" at all. Since the land was formerly in very large farms and is now divided into very small ones, there is hardly any problem of a displaced population to be reckoned with.

These removed farmers, however, will be employed at least as much as ever, will no longer give their whole time to farming. Many of them will be employed at least half of each day in factories which are being set up in the new towns. The factories will be supplied with electric power from the new Government-owned hydro-electric stations at low rates and will carry on various sorts of light manufature of consumers' goods—textiles, small wooden ware, household articles in steel and other metals, and so on. It is hoped that most of the farm products will be consumed by the farmer's own family and will not be dumped into the general commercial market, which is already so painfully oversupplied with nearly everything.

Much atention is also being paid to cultural aspects of the new life in the Tennessee Valley. The education of the mountain people, heretofore so shockingly neglected, will be greatly improved. They have been almost without medical care, and their mortality rate has been high; this also will be altered.

Strikingly similar to the Tennessee Valley scheme are the subsistence farms which are being worked out, beginning in West Virginia, as a means of assiting the urban unemployed. Technological advance, dwindling demand for certain products, and the removal of industries from one part of the country to another have all helped to create a class of unemployed who are also unemployable, so far as their previous occupations are concerned. It is estimated, for exammple, that a third of the coalminers are no longer needed. In New England there are textile operative whose mills have been moved to the Southern States, boot and shoe makers left behind by factories transferred to the Middle West, and so on. Even before the depression began there were 1,800,000 unemployed on the average, many of whom were out of work for reasons of this sort. Among the 10,000,000 unemployed to-day there are a large number whose predicament would remain even after a full return of prosperity.

In an endeavour to find some sort of compromise solution for these people subsistence farms are being created. These are small holdings grouped together, with the houses in a cluster and the fields at a little distance away. (This is contrary to the almost invariable American custom, under which farmhouses always stand in the midst of their own fields.) Here the unemployed will grow the food for their own consumption (and no more) and in certain cases will work part-time in handicraft factories of various types.

ARYAN BRUSH CO., 36, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WAGE CUTS AND REAL WAGES

(Continued From Page 6)

is 16.94 per cent. To this figure is added, under the fourth method, a 4 per cent. reduction that took place since December 1933 in the dear food allowance only and it is calculated that the total reduction in earnings in March 1934 is not less than 21 per cent. The third method compares the total wages Bill of July 1926 with that of December 1933; and the comparison shows that the wages bill of 35 mills has gone down by 19.57 cer cent. The point that needs emphasis here, is that while the percentage reduction in December 1933 under the second method is connected with the subsequent reduction of 4 per cent. with a view to arrive at a total reduction of 21 per cent. in March 1934, no such attempt has been made in the report to connect the results of the first method with the subsequent reduction between December 1933 and March, 1934. If this had been done, higher figures of reductions might have been arrived at. All that is attempted to be conveyed by this criticism is that the 21 per cent. reduction in earnings is a mere approximation based on data which was not strictly identical and the figures of which were not strictly comparable.

(To Be Continued.)

SIGN OF RETURNING PROSPERITY

Working Of Indian Railways Reveals Improved Position

(From Our Special Correspondent).

SIMLA, July 3.

The year 1933-34 is the first year to show some signs of recovery from the depression into which the Indian Railways in common with the Railways of the rest of the world had fallen. This revelation is made in the report of "the results of the working of Indian Railways for 1933-34" which is now published. This report summarises the financial results of the working of the Indian Railways in 1933-34 so far as they are known at present. It shows that gross receipts amounted to 86.75 crores or 2 1/3 crores more than in the previous year. Working expenses, including appropriation for depreciation, amounted to 62 crores or 1/3 crores more than in the previous year. The net receipts were 24.75 crores or two crores more than in the previous year, but were still insufficient to meet the interest charges. The total deficit was nearly eight crores to meet which, as in the two previous years, a temporary loan was taken from the depreciation fund. This brought up the total of such temporary borrowings to 22.5 crores.

ORDINARY WORKING COSTS.

The ordinary working expenses (I.E. exclusive of depreciation) amounted nearly to 48.5 crores or half crore more than the previous year. The apparent increase is due to the fact that the cut in the pay in force in 1933-34 was half of that in 1932-33, allowing for this there was reduction in the working expenses of about, a third of a crore concurrently with the increase of 2 1/3 crores in the receipts Appropriation to the depreciation fund during the year amounted to 13.5 crores and withdrawals towards renewals and replacements to 8 crores. The net accretion to the fund during the year was thus about 5½ crores. But for the temporaary borrowings in the last three years to meet the deficits of closing balance would have been 22 crores. The actual balance was 9.5 crores.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Capital expenditure during the year including both expenditure on new construction which amounted to a quarter of a crore and on improvements of the open line was more than counter-balanced by a large reduction of stores balances and by writing down capital by debit to the depreciation fund on account of retired assets. As a result the capital at charge was reduced by 2 crores during 1933-34, viz., from 797 to 795 crores.

The stores balances on all railways were reduced from 12 crores to 10 crores which constitutes a fresh low record. The balance at the end of 1933-34 is less than half the balance 10 years earlier.

Experts Who Will Help Labour To Rule

They Will Not Be Economic Jugglers

There will in future be a great place in society for experts. That is not doubtful, but it is also not doubtful that the place will not be nearly so great as some of the early Fabians considered writes Mr. George Lansbury in "Clarion."

The people who are regarded as experts in society of to-day are not in fact of much use to us, and will be very little use in a future society.

Nobody, however solemn-faced, is an expert who can be trusted without further inquiry. We have to find out first what we want done and then inquire whether these revered personages are capable of doing it.

Most times, according to my experience, the orthodox experts, consciously or unconsciously, want the existing divisions in society to continue.

They appear to take the presence of rich and poor as a necessary condition of life. Consequently, when asked to aid in abolishing poverty, they have no ideas whatever.

TO THE SCRAP HEAP.

No one thinks of these people as blind or cruel, but their policy is a blind and cruel one.

The Charity Organisation Society, for example, has experts who in some way convince themselves that poverty, slums, unemployment and destitution are due to some shortcomings in individual men.

No unprejudiced man could fail to see that this is nonsense. Some people are more clever than others; this is admitted. But clever and learned, or ignorant and stupid, good or bad, it makes no difference.

A machine displaces thousands, and guiltless and helpless, all are alike thrown on the scrap heap.

CAN'T DO THAT.

During my term of office in the Labour Government we were surrounded by experts. MacDonald, and, indeed, the whole Cabinet were never once allowed to be sure about the proposals which for a geeneration they had advocated.

Consequently Ministers turned to the experts who surrounded them and who were in the main chosen by the Prime Minister. Then they found that the vast majority of them were economists who were fiercely opposed to Socialism.

The one thing which they always could be relied on to prove was that any proposed change would not work. They were mostly Liberals and Tories, but on this point of the advisability of not doing anything at all they were indomitably united.

POSITIVE SILENCE.

Even a Minister who was anxious to do his job might well be intimidated.

I once said to the Economic Council, the "Sanhedrin," as it was nicknamed: "All of you can tell me what not to do. Has any one of you learned gentlemen a single notion of what we should do?"

The reply was dead silence.

The weekly meetings at the Treasury were a ghastly waste of time and public money. J. H. Thomas would preside, and like the members of all Sanhedrins, we would talk and talk, and then go back to our respective offices having done nothing.

Cromwell is reported once to have said: "God preserve me from Sir Harry Vane," and I have often said, "God preserve me from the crass folly and stupidity of the men who sit for hours looking very wise and important and at the same time remain quite dumb."

Such experts will be of no use in my England for the establishment of Socialism.

EXPERT FOLLY.

Neither shall we have any use for the super-experts who fixed the German and other reparation paments. These men, posing as men of light and leading, imposed such fantastic payments that if they had been paid, those receiving them would have been completely ruined.

Ordinary working people, Socialists, trade unionists and others, pointed this out again and again, but the experts, because of their reputation for sound finance, won every time.

The effect of this expert nonsense is found in the fact that ten years after the first so-called settlement. Germany is a bigger debtor nation than ever before.

CRISIS-MAKERS.

And do not forget that to-day all these experts agree that the proposed reparation payments were sheer madness, and their imposition a blunder of the worst description.

Neither shall we tolerate at the Treasury or at our national Bank such experts as those who persuaded the nation that expenditure by the Labour Government on the unemployed was responsible for the financial crisis of 1930 which has cursed the world ever since.

Only dishonest politicians or persons mentally afflicted now believe this nonsense.

Yet the British Treasury officials and others, in the most barefaced manner, talked of our nation being on the brink of ruin. City finance is so imperious that people believe what they are told.

In the England we hope to create, such expert nonsensical rubbish will not be tolerated. The skilled worker on land or in factory is worth more to the nation than any of these experts who have brought about a world's crisis because they are unable to control the Frankenstein which they themselves have created and christened a "financial system."

TEACHING THEM.

We shall need experts, but ours will be experts in common sense, who will understand that digging gold in Africa and buying it in London does not add any real value to the common wealth of the nation.

True wealth is common wealth, and is provided by the labour of the common people. Nothing of service is ever produced without labour.

Yes, we shall need experts of all sorts, but we shall choose them, not from those who desire to mantain the present system of rich and poor; millionaires and paupers, but from men and women who believe the present system has finished its job and left the way open for the creation of a nobler order.

We cliam no perfection for ourselves, and do not think those who oppose us are more wicked than we are, but their philosophy of life is all wrong; and those who support then are supporting blind leaders of the blind.

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TO MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL AGES! ESPECIALLY THOSE OVER FORTY!

Keep your Arteries Young! Your Blood Pressure Down!

Many people blame the extreme Indian climate for their loss of vitality, for premature ageing and for a general feeling of lassitude. Especially in men and women over forty, these conditions are aggravated by shortness of breath and a heart which "thumps" all too readily. The climate is not responsible. The frequent cause is hardening of the arteries with high blood-pressure.

Such a condition impairs your enjoyment of life and is a serious handicap to efficiency. It is one of the most common causes of premature old age.

"Phyllosan," prepared under the direction of E. Buergi, M.D., Professor of Medicine at the University of Berne, restores the elasticity of the arteries and corrects the blood-pressure. Breathlessness and dizziness disappear, and all physical and vital forces are increased, irrespective of age.

Just two tablets three times a day, before meals. Take them regularly and the results will astonish and gratify you. "Phyllosan" is a pure vegetable product, free from animal fats and all deleterious chemicals—it is perfectly harmless in any dose.

Start taking 'PHYLLOSAN' (Pronounced FIL-O-SAN) Regd.

TO-DAY!

To revitalize your Blood, rejuvenate your Arteries, correct your Blood Pressure, fortify your Heart, strengthen your Nerves, and increase all your Physical and Vital Forces—*irrespective of age.*

Obtainable from all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

475 Issued by Natural Chemicals, Ltd.

Muslims Excluded

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, July 2.

Mahatma Gandhi is coming here. No single Musalman has been invited or included in the Reception Committee. Even the Swarajists are avoided.

The death has occurred of Brigadier-General George Henry Cooper Colomb.

"Don't Monopolise Occasion Of Mahatma's Visit To Ajmer"

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, July 3.

Last night a public meeting of the Ajmere citizens was held in the Jawahir Chak Master Laxmi Narain was in the chair. Several speakers addressed the meeting.

Mr. Ghisoo Lal Advocate proposed a resolution condemning the Poona-outrage which was supported by others and adopted. Mr. Jamal-ud-din Makhmoor's vehemently denounced the bombcult as inhuman and barbaric. He also warned the workers not to monopolise or communalise the great occasion of receiving the Mahatma. "Gandhiji is India "he said and India belongs to all.

Pandit Hari Bahu Upadiya and Mr. Ram Narain Chowdary also addressed the gathering for Harijan purse.

Latest Commercial News

Holiday In New York Cotton Market

LIVERPOOL COTTON 1 POINT UP

Bullion Easy But Grains, Tin And Rubber Firm

BOMBAY, July 4

On Wednesday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc cross rates ruled quiet with minor changes.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET CLOSED

The New York cotton market was closed to-day. The Liverpool cotton market closed with a rise of 1 point.

FURTHER DECLINE IN BULLION PRICES

London gold and silver prices witnessed a further decline to-day.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT FIRM

Liverpool wheat ruled firm on account of unfavourable weather reports and commission houses buying. Chicago grain markets were closed to-day.

TIN AND RUBBER STRONG

Tin and rubber ruled strong but Jute and Linseed were dull.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES WELL SUPPORTED

The London Stock Exchange showed fairly good activity with a better sentiment while giltedged securities were well supported. The New York Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

New York, July 4

The New York cotton market was closed to-day on account of the Independence day.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, July 4

Previous closing rate	6.41
To-day's opening rate	6.43
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing rate	6.42
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION.

July-August	Rs. 206-4
April-May	Rs. 213-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 4

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July (6.41) 6.51
American October (6.35) 6.45
Egyptian July (7.96) 8.14
Egyptian October (8.16) 8.27

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, July 4
10-0 p.m.

Broach A-M was quoted around Rs. 214 at night with closing Liverpool cotton futures 1 point up. The New York cotton market was closed to-day.

INDORE PRODUCE MARKET

Indore, July 3.

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman & Co.)

Wheat seed and Cotton. Rates per Mani of 6 Mds. Bengal:—

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 22, 24
Wheat Malwi Rs. 19, 21
Wheat Pissi Rs. 18, 19
Gram Rs. 16, 18
Tilseed Rs. 30, 34
Linseed Rs. 24, 27
Jawar Rs. 10, 11
Bajara Rs. 14, 16
Tuar Rs. 17, 18
Moog (Green) Rs. 12, 14
Moog (Black) Rs. 10, 11
Lintal Rs. 15, 17
Oil Cakes Rs. 14, 17
Cotton seed Rs. 10
Cotton Malwa per boja of 4 Mds Bengal Rs. 70, 75
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal Rs. 67, 75
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 25 srs. Rs. 10
Wheat flour Rawa per bag of 25 srs. Rs. 10/8
Wheat Ata Maida per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 8
Wheat Ata Chapad per bag of 10 srs. Rs. 3

Shares:—

100 P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills 30
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd 87
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 134
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy) 109
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref) 104
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 78
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. 5
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 20
100 Binod Mills Ltd. 100
50 United Profitale Agriculturist Co. Ltd. 50
25 Indore Premire Co-operative Bank Ltd. 12/8
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd. 2
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd 2/8
25 Bank of Indore Ltd. 18/12
10 Hukumchand Jnit Ltd. 14
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd. 1

Bullion.—

Gold Bar per tola Rs. 34/8
Silver per tola as. 9 to 10.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, July 4

Previous closing	5.06 1/8
To-day's opening	closed.
To-day's closing	closed.

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, July 4

Previous closing	5.06 1/4
To-day's opening	5.06 1/4
To-day's closing	5.05 7/8
Difference	—.00 3/8

FRANC RATE

London, July 4

Previous closing	76.71
To-day's opening	76.71
To-day's closing	76.71
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 4

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 506-1/4 which later declined to 505-7/8 and remained steady near that rate.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.05 7/8

The franc opened at 76.71 and ruled steady almost without fluctuations.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 76.71

LONDON SILVER

London, July 4

The market was quietly steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price.
Spot	20 13/16d.	20 11/16d.
Forward	20 15/16d.	20 13/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 4

Gold (£6-17-7 1/2) £6-17-5

BULLION

London, July 4

Influx (100,000) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver (20 13/16d.) 20 11/16d.
Gold per ounce (£6-17-7 1/2) £6-17-5

DISCOUNTS

London, July 4
3-30 p.m.

3 months (15/16 to 15/16 p.c.) 15/16 to 15/16 p.c
4 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 p.c.) 1 1/8 to 1 1/8 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, July 4
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.77) 5.78
New York on Bombay (38.06) 38.12
Berlin on Bombay (0.95 3/4) 0.96 3/4
London on Milan (58.93) 58.96
London on Shanghai (1-4 1/4) 1-4 1/4
London on Kobe (1-2 5/32) 1-2 7/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 4

There was a drop of nearly eight annas in local silver market due to unloading by bulls. Prices opened steady at Rs. 58/4, 58/4 and 58/6 and declined to Rs. 57/12, 57/12 and 57/14 on speculative selling due to unfavourable London cables.

Gold opened and remained steady at Rs. 34 1/6, 34/1/6 and 34/2.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, July 3

September 1.70—02
December 1.78—02
March 1.86—
May 1.90—01

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 4

Liverpool wheat opened steady with 1/8 penny higher than the previous closing at 55-3/8 for July and 58-3/4 for September. Prices however improved on commission houses buying and unfavourable weather reports.

CHICAGO MARKETS CLOSED

Chicago, July 4

Chicago grain markets were closed to-day.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 4

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London Markets.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-7) 1-7
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 1-6

JUTE

Crop July-Aug (£14 5/4) £14 9/16 paid
Dundee August (£16 3/4 sellers) unquoted.
Lightning August (£15 1/2 sellers) unquoted

METALS.

Tin (£226 1/4 buyers £226 1/2 sellers) £226 1/4 £226 1/2 sellers Firm.
Lead (£10 3/4 buyers £10 13/16 sellers) £10 11/16 buyers £10 13/16 sellers. Quiet.
Electrolytic Copper (£33 3/4 to £34 1/4). £33 1/2 to £34
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

RUBBER

Spot (6 7/8) 7 1/16 paid and buyers Oct/Dec (7 1/8) 7 5/16 paid and value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay July/Aug (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 1/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta July-Aug (£11 7/8) £11 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata July-Aug (£10 1/2) £10 1/2 sellers
Rapeseed Toria July-Aug (£10 1/8) £10 1/8 sellers

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 4

Java ready	13 15 6
S S India	4 1 9
S S Subedar	4 1 3
S S Fusijama	4 1 6
June shipment	4 1 0
J/A/S shipment	4 0 0
O/N/D shipment	4 0 3

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay 1st/2nd July	3,945
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933	2,247,161
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,347,549
Decrease	—100,388

JUTE SHARES FAIRLY STEADY

Coals Dull In Absence Of Support, Securities And Teas Steady

CALCUTTA, July 4

Jute shares ruled fairly steady and fair business was put through. Coals were dull in absence of support. Teas were steady and unchanged. Miscellaneous showed no change. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3 per cent paper 76/10 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent paper 88/6; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 98/15; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 104/4 small lot; 4 1/2 per cent bonds 1934 100/9; 4 1/2 per cent loan 1955/60 111/5; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 108/7; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 109/7; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 116/10 small lot; 5 1/2 per cent loan 1938/40 109/6.

Banks: Allahabad Bank pref 124.

Railways: Ahmadpur Katwa 82.

Cottons: Dunbar 120/8; Dunbar pref 156.

Coals: Amalgamated 19/14; Bengal 236/8 small lot; Burra Dhemo 5/12; Burrakur 13/10; Deoli 17/8; Nazira 9; New Beerbhoom 13/12; Rewa coalfields 11/14; Searsole 2/4.

JUTES

Adamjee ordy 10/2; Auckland 210/8; small lot; Barnagore 147/8; Belvedere pref 137; Budge Budge 307; Champdany 146 small lot; Cheviot 202 ex div; Clive 28/8 small lot; Fot William 251/8 small lot; Gourepore pref 121/8; Hukumchand 14; Howrah 50/8; India 276/8 small lot; Kamarhatty 527; Kedvin 537 small lot; Naihati 399 small lot; National 22/12.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 9/4; Tavoy Tin 4/4; Benares electric 12/2; Indian Iron and Steel 6/6; B I Corporation pref 128; Indo Burma Petroleum pref 114 cum div.

Rubber Shares: Kedah 3 point 00; New Serendah 2 point 15 cts; Teluk Anson 1 point 38 cts.

Sugar Shares: Balrampur 14/11; Cawnpore 31; Samastipur 9/10;

Teas: Hansqua 12/4; Hattikhira 28/4; Killcott 68 ex div; Kodala 210; Codlabarrie 31/4 small lot; Tezpore ordy 12/4.

Debentures: 4 per cent 1907/37 Calcutta Port Trust Debentures 102/4; 4 per cent 1911/41 Calcutta Port Trust 102/4; 5 per cent 1916/46: Calcutta Port Trust 110 small lot. A. P.

BETTER SENTIMENT ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

FURTHER STRENGTH IN RAW RUBBER

Sharp Advance In Tin But Shellac Weak

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 4.

Although business in most sections continued to be small mainly due to the approaching end of the fortnight account, the sentiment was somewhat better. Giltedged Securities especially gained ground and also rubbers, but the chief feature was the sharp advance in the London passenger transport C. stock from 77-1/4 to 81 1/2 owing to more favourable dividend prospects.

The Raw rubber market has shown further strength. Shellac weakened under pressure of liquidation. Otherwise the only notable feature was a sharp advance in tin, influential buying revealing scarcity of sellers.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 4

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £92 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 4
3-30 p.m.

London Stock Exchange markets generally presented a brighter sentiment. Giltedgeds were firmer. Industrials were generally quiet and prices were rather irregular. The general tone was steadier.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£79 3/4) £79 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£103 5/8) £103 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110) £110 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£114 1/8) £114 1/8
5 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 1/4 £103 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 1/2) £112 5/8

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 8 1/2) dol 8 5/8
International Holding (dol 1 5/8) dol 1 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 5) dol 5 1/8
Musical Industries (27-0) 27-0
Princhin Johnson (40-0) 40-0
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (8-7 1/2) 8-10 1/2
Woolsworth New ord (103-1 1/2) 102-9
Swedish Match (7-9) 7-9
Dunlop Rubber (45-0) 45-6
University Ordinary (21-3) 21-3
Ford Motors (27-0) 27-0
Cables and Wireless (£7 1/4) £7 1/8
British American Tobacco (118-1 1/2) 116-10 1/2
Camera 'A' (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ord (125-9) 125-9
P and O S N Co Defd (18-7 1/2) 18-0
Distillers (93-9) 93-9
Bredrurd Dyers (12-9) 12-9
British Celonese (12-6) 12-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (63-1 1/2) 63-1 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (50-3) 50-10 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-10 1/2) 9-10 1/2
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-10 1/2) 10-10 1/2
Inter Nickels (25 1/4) 25 1/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-9) 5-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, July 4

Linseed September	6 14 3
Linseed May	6 11 0
Wheat September	4 3 9
Wheat May	4 6 9

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, July 3.

Spot Silver	46 5/8+.1/8c.
July Delivery	46.95+.15
Sept. Delivery	47.45+.15

Tone:—Steady

SEALDAH HIGH-WAY ROBBERY

Five Men Arrested So Far

CALCUTTA, July 4

Two Punjabis Nahar Singh and Harchand Singh were arrested this morning in connection with the highway robbery near Sealdah railway station on Friday last.

They were produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate who remanded them to police custody till July 9.

It is alleged that the license for the private car used by the bandits at the time of occurrence bears Harchand Sing's name. Uptill now five persons have been arrested in connection with this robbery.—United Press.

Re-arrested Under Bengal C.L.A. Act

CALCUTTA, July 4

Subimal Ranjan Chowdhury who was arrested in connection with the Lebong Shooting outrage was discharged to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate but was rearrested immediately after under the Bengal Crimial Law Amendment Act.—United Press.

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 4
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£79) £78
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92) £92
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£111 1/2) £111 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£113) £113)
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£106 1/4) £106 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£99 1/4) £99 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£111 3/4) £111 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£107 3/4) £107 3/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Doda Tea (62-6) 62-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (35-6) 35-0

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11) 11

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-0) 25-0
Gula Kelampong (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-0) 30-0

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (65-6) 66-7 1/2
Burma Corporation (13-3) 12-0
Rio Tintos (21 3/4) 20-0
East Rand Proprietary (46-6) 46-6
Rand Mines (137-3) 137-3

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (40-10 1/2) 40-10 1/2
Anglo Persian (46-3) 46-3
Burma Oil (78-9) 77-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (8-6) 8-3
Shell Transport (46-10 1/2) 47-6
Royal Dutch (£19 1/8) £19 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 4

The New York Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, July 4.

T. T. on London.—

Previous closing	1.4 1/4
To-day's opening	1.4 1/4
To-day's closing	1.4 5/16

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 4.

	Bales.
Khandesh	393
Central India	122
Barsi-Nugger	8
Hyderabad-Gaorani	176
Berar	869
Central Provinces	46
Dhollera	53
Rajputana	246
Sind-Punjab	191
Broach	211
Compta-Dharwar	301
Western-Northern	872
Americans	4
Cotton Total	3,492
	Cwts.
Wheat	62,397
Linseed	877
Rape, Rai & Mustard seeds	64
Gingellyseed	33
Poppyseed	23
Groundnuts	3,206
Castorseed	36
Rice	30,524
Cottonseed	1,678
Mowraseed	468
Gram	1,292
Joowar	720
Bajree	546
	Tons
Coal	1,256

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 4.

Castorseeds delivery September Opening Rs. 25/8/6; Highest Rs. 25/10; Closing Rs. 25/9/6.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 26/2; Highest Rs. 26/2/6; Lowest Rs. 26/0/6; Closing Rs. 26/2.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 16/9; Closing Rs. 16/9

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 22/4; Highest Rs. 22/4/6; Closing Rs. 22/4.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 23/15; Highest Rs. 24/0/6; Closing Rs. 23/15/6.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

Bombay, July 4

On Wednesday, the 4th July 1934, tenders to the amount of £865,000 at 1s. 6 1/16d. were received and allotted in full. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 11th July 1934 on the same conditions as previously announced.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

JULY 4th.

Ranenfels, Altmepper, Muscat.
Toyama Maru, Nakamura, Kobe.
Howra, Kingcome, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES

JULY 4th.

Stolzenfels, Dickmann, Port said (for order)

JULY 5th.

Naringa, Hughes, Rangoon.
Ormara, Slightham, Calcutta.
Jeypore, Roach, Kobe.
Mirzapore, Smith, Kobe.
Drachenfels, Enger, Hamburg.

LOADING.

JULY 4th.

Steamer Naldera for Sydney.
Steamer Bankura for Busrah.
Steamer Vasna for Busrah.
Steamer Tarantia for Liverpool.
Steamer India for Genoa.
Steamer Toyama Maru for Kobe.

S S Ranenfels:—The L Edwards Ltd. steamer Ranenfels arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Muscat, with a cargo of dried fish.

S S Toyama Maru:—The N Y K steamer Toyama Maru, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Kobe with a general cargo and 7 passengers.

S S Howra:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Howra, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S S Stolzenfels:—The L Edwards Ltd., steamer Stolzenfels, sailed yesterday for Port Said (for order), with a general cargo.

S S Jeypore:—The P & O S N Co.'s steamer Jeypore, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Mirzapore:—The P & O S N Co.'s steamer Mirzapore, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Naringa:— The B I S N Coy's steamer Naringa, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Ormara:— The B I S N Co.'s steamer Ormara, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Drachenfels:—The L Edwards Ltd., steamer Drachenfels, will sail to-day for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 4.

S S City of Cairo for Liverpool:—2253 bags myrabollum, H Bhagvandas & Co.; 500 bags masoor S M Rajgor & Co.; 316 bags fenugrak seed, A Virji & Co.; 85 bags cotton ropes, N A Garia & Sons; 1418 bags groundnutseed, Cotton Agents Ltd.; 100 bales cotton thread waste, B Mahasukhram & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, B Harakchand & Co.; 400 bales cotton raw, M Suleman & Co.; 10 bales wool raw, Coults & Co.

For Glasgow:—100 bags magnesium sulphate, Pioneer Magnesia Works; 510 bags masoor, A Virji & Co.

For Manchester:—250 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 21 bales cotton fly, V A Sane; 25 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd.

S S Drachenfels for Ghent:—250 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

Antwerp:—55 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

S S Ranenfels for Hamburg:—1204 bags linsed, Strauss & Co.; 25 drums castor oil, Svastika Oil Mills; 504 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 32 bales cow tail hair, D Abraham & Sons.

For Rotterdam:— 6400 bags groundnuts, Strauss & Co.; 680 bags groundnut oil cakes, M Hoosen & Sons.

For Antwerp:—2560 bags ground nuts, Strauss & Co.; 2280 bags groundnut oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy; 375 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Gothenburg:— 1400 bags groundnut oil cakes, Strauss & Co.

For Tallin:—28 bales hemp, M Nissim.

For Landscrona:—1400 bags groundnut oil cakes, Strauss & Co

For Riga:—110 bales coton raw K Devchand & Co.

S S Tarantia for Manchester:—125 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 4000 pkts. myrabollum, C Jivanlal & Co.

For Marseilles:—250 bags mustardseed, A Govindji.

For Liverpool.—4000 pkts. myrabollum, H Bhagvandas & Co.

S S India for Genoa.—606 bags seed, K Devchand & Co.

For Naples:—700 bales castor linseed, K Devchand & Co.

S S Toyama Maru, for Osaka:—80 tons iron scrap and 20 tons tin chipping, Ali Bros; 25 tons iron scrap, A Popatlal and Sons.

For Kobe:—60 tons iron scrap, C Harilal and Co; 510 tons iron scrap, A Popatlal and Son.

S S Argun Maru, for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha, Ltd; 190 bales cotton raw, Kotak and Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd; 100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 250 bls cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Mirzapore, for Osaka:—350 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 4.

S S Argun Maru; Agents O S Kaisha, Ltd. from Yokohama:—20 cases toys.

From Tokyo:—950 rolls wire, 159 cases clocks, 36 c|s raincoats, 50 c|s slates.

From Osaka:—13 cases gramophones, 750 c|s nails, 70 c|s rubber goods, 225 c|s wire, 83 c|s umbrella goods, 45 c|s celluloide goods, 42 drums dyes, 78 c|s aluminium circles, 1109 c|s brassware 890 c|s glassware, 151 c|s cotton yarn, 102 c|s pipe-fittings, 25 c|s rayon piecegoods, 90 c|s rayon and cotton mixed goods, 270 c|s cotton shirting, 260 c|s rayon yarn 202 c|s cotton piecegoods, 71 c|s cycles and parts, 1500 bags soda ash, 600 drums coal pitch, 230 dms chemicals, 318 cases silk-yarn.

From Kobe:—37 cases silk piece goods, 530 c|s art silk and cotton mixed shirtings, 300 c|s cotton & rayon mixed piecegoods, 97 c|s rayon piecegoods, 210 c|s cotton piecegoods, 24 c|s woollen goods, 210 drums paint, 25 cases umbrella ware, 22 drums dyes, 30 cases matting, 190 c|s cotton shirting, 70 c|s glassware, 25 c|s silk yarn, 40 c|s canvas shoes, 60 c|s musical instruments, 160 c|s chestwood, 33 c|s camphor.

From Moji:—500 bags and 125 casks cement, 200 bales strawboards, 41 bales tyres, 66 cases enamel ware, 248 c|s windowglass, 257 c|s sanitary ware.

From Otaru:—100 bags starch.

From Hongkong:—195 bags sugarcandy, 100 bags beans, 50 bundles cassia.

From Shanghai:—115 bales cotton yarn.

From Singapore:—50 slabs tin, 44 bundles rattans, 1389 bags sago flour, 40 bags damar batu, 18 bgs gum capal, 99 bags gum benzamin, 323 bags betelnuts, 175 cases pineapples, 25 c|s pepper.

From Penang:—302 bags pearl tapioca, 95 slabs tin.

For Colombo:—1833 bags copra, 232 bundles mattress fibre, 103 H|c tea.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 4.

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 July-Dec.
Selling T T 1/6 Jan-Mar
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 April-May
Buying T T 1/6 3/32 July-Dec.
Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 July-Dec.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Jan-Mar.
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 266
Banks selling T T 264
Banks buying T T 262
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 573
Banks buying D D 583
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 5/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 3/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 7/8
Banks buying T 8 78 3/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 101 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 91 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 97
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.06 3/8 3rd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/4 4th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/4 4th inst.
Java/London 7.41 1/4 3rd inst.
London/Paris 76.71 3rd inst.
London/Belgium 21.65 1/2 3rd inst.
London/Switzerland 15.54 3rd inst.
London/Italy 58.90 3rd inst.
London/Berlin 13.24 3rd inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 3rd inst.
London/New York 5.06 1/4 3rd inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.45 3rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £6-17-10 2nd inst. £6-17-7 1/2 3rd inst.
Silver London Ready 21 2nd inst. 20 13/16 3rd inst.
Silver London Forward 21 1/8 2nd inst. 20 15/16 3rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 46.80 2nd inst. 47.00 3rd inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 15/16 p.c. 2nd inst. 15/16 p.c. 3rd inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 1 1/8 p.c. 2nd inst. 1 1/8 p.c. 3rd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone:—Steady.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 3.

Yesterday London Gold prices declined by 2 1/2d. to £6-17-7 1/2 owing to weakness of dollar to 5.06 1/4. London-Paris Exchange closed 15 points up at 76.71. London silver price declined 3/16d. to 20 13/16d. There was Indian buying and selling but continent and speculators sold. To-day Shanghai T. T. on London closed at 1.4 5/16.

In the local silver market there was some buying at the opening but later on prices declined on long liquidation and realising. At the opening August silver was quoted at Rs. 58/4 and prices after improving to Rs. 58/6 declined to Rs. 58/2.

The Gold market was easy with scattered selling.—

Ready Silver	58 1 0
August Delivery	58 2 0
Sept. Delivery	58 4 0
Ready Gold	34 1 9
August Delivery	34 2 0
September Delivery	34 2 6

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 3.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	7
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A.	17
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	8
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	50
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	19
Electric Bond Common	15
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	42
Consolidated Gas	33
Columbia Gas	14
American Tel. & Tel.	112
Western Union Telg.	42 1/4
Radio Corp.	7
Chesapeake and Ohio	47
New York Central	27 1/4
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	22
Erie R. R.	17
Pennsylvania R. R.	31
Union Pacific R. R.	122
Great North Pfd.	20
National Distillers	24
Hiram Walker	35
Distillers Seagram	15
Hiram Walker	35
Distillers Seagram	15
Amr. Tobacco B.	75
Dupont de Nemours	88
4 1/2 p.c. Can. National Rly. 1954	105
6 p.c. City of New York 1935	102
American Forn. Power 5 p.c.	51
4 1/2 p.c. Canadian N. Rly. 1968	107
4th Liberty Loan 4 1/2 p.c. Called	102
U. K. of Gt. Brt. and Ild. 1937	118
5 1/2 p.c. Japanese 1965	75
6 p.c. Tokyo Elec. Ltd. 1953	70
Bethelehem Steel	33
United States Steel	38
American Smelting	40
Noranda Mines	43
Int. Nickel of Canada	25 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	14 1/4
Kennecott Copper	21
Cerro de Pasco Copper	40
Internation Harvestor	32
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	20
General Motors	30 3/4
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	20
St. Oil of N. J.	42
Mid. Con Petroleum	13
Atlantic Refining	25
Socony	15 3/4
Plymouth Oil	12
American Radiator	14
Eaton Mfg.	16
Chase Bank	25
National City Bank	27 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	390
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	24
General Foods	31
National Dairy	17
Remington Rand	10
5 p.c. Can. National 1969 Rly.	112
6 p.c. Norway 1944	99
Canadian Pacific	14
4 1/2 p.c. Canadian N. Rly 1956	108
Kingdom of Belgium 1955	107
4th Lbty. Loan 4 1/2 p.c. (on call)1	104
6 p.c. Denmark 1942	96
4 1/2 p.c. Australia 1956	91

Market dull and steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, July 3.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent...	65
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	79
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	92
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	111-3/4
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	79-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103-5/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	103-1/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	114-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	112-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	132
National Bank of India ..	48-1/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation..	10-3/8

LONDON METALS.

London, July 3.

	£
Copper Braziers	43-1/4
Yellow Metal	35-1/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	13 3/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	226-1/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 3.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels July/Aug. sellers 20/0.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, July/Aug. sellers 20/0.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels July sellers 24/0.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, June 3.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. July/Aug nominal 6/2-1/4.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. July/Aug sellers 6/0.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. July/Aug. sellers 6/0.

LINSEED.

London, July 3.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £11-17-6.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton July/Aug. sellers £10-10 0.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £12-5-0.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 3.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb. 6-15/16 sellers.

SEEDS.

London, July 3.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £9-7-6.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull Cont't.) c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £10-2-6.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, July 4.

The New York Cotton futures market was quiet but firm on Tuesday in the absence of any selling influenced by absence of rain in drought sections and favourable Liverpool cables.

CROP OUTLOOK.

Scattered showers in East Texas and Oklahoma are believed to be inadaquate while rain the Eastern and Central Belts is considered unfavourabde. At the moment rain is needed over droughty sections of the Western Belt while clear and warm weather is needed over Central and Eastern Belt where weevil and insects are active. Thus the recent rains have not improved the crop outlook.

TECHNICAL SITUATION.

The market is wiel liquidated and there is less disposition to operate before the official acreage report. Cloth trade is not encouraging but the critical period for the growing American Cotton crop still being ahead there is more inclination to buy on declines. The near future of the market depends entirely upon weather conditions in the West Belt and the official acreage report.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York Cotton futures market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a rise of 7 points with October delivery 12.18c. There was a marked absence of any selling and prices improved on buying influenced by absence of rain in drought sections and better Liverpool advices. At upon a rise of 13 points from the opening level was recorded and October delivery reached the highest level of the day 12.31. In the afternoon there was scattered selling but the offerings were well absorbed and the market closed at a net rise of 17 to 19 points. Spot Cotton prices rose 20 points to 12.30c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was fairly active and closed at a rise of 13 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 14 points at 12.21c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (12-25 p.m.)	12.31+.20
N. Y. October Lowest (10 a.m.)	12.18+.07
Liverpool October Highest (3-58 p.m.)	6.41+.02
Liverpool October Lowest (10-10 a.m.)	6.32—.07

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York:—Cotton acts well liquidated; trade buying; weather unfavourable; dry goods trade poor.

New York.—Favour long side all important commodities. For Silver, prefer May delivery.

Liverpool.—Decline caused by German situation and expected rains Texas; recovered to-day as showers North Texas only and shortage contracts; excessive heat continues Western Belt.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Reports of light rains North Texas. Unless general rains don't think the market will go much lower. We look for an excited market.

Liverpool.—Politics disturbing. Scattered showers Texas insufficient. Think setbacks temporary.

Liverpool.—Recovered owing to lack of confirmation any important rains Texas. Egyptian markets steadier on absorption heavy Sakel tenders.

New York.—Wet weather beneficial in the South-West. Indications that local traders are liquidating preceding acreage report by U. S. Department of Agriculture. If market declines before the report or after the report, think it will be a purchase.

New York.—Texas showers; disappointing rains in the East. Unfavourable market acts well liquidated.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under.—

9-17 a.m.:—Scattered showers North Texas and Oklahoma. Light to moderate rainfall Central Belt and Eastern Belt. More rain expected.

11-25 a.m.:—Good buying at decline, better Egyptian.

Their New York friends cabled as follows:—

German situation and fear of rains in Western Belt unsettling market.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 3.

July 1934	12.28+17
October 1934	12.43+17
December 1934	12.48+17
January 1935	12.48+17
March 1935..	12.58+19
May 1935	12.67+17
Middling Spot	12.30+20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 3.

SAKELLARIDIS:—

July 1934	8.09
October 1934	8.22
November 1934	8.25
December 1934	8.28
January 1935	8.31
March 1935	8.36
May 1935	8.41
F. G. F. Spot..	8.16

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, July 4.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 7 points with October 6.33. There was mixed business with London and Continental selling which met with scale down support on insufficient rains in drought areas. Later on there was good trade calling and straddle buying of distant positions. There was a scarcity of contracts and the market closed steady at a net rise of 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed at a decline of 4 points at 6.66d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures ruled fairly steady in sympathy with improvement in American cotton prices The market closed at a rise of one point with July 5.10. October 5.04 and January 5.02.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Ready absorbtion of tenders against Sakel July option imparted better tone to this section. There was some short covering which hardened prices. Sakels closed at a rise of 12 to 16 points with spot Sakel cotton one point up at 8.16d. per lb. Uppers futures also ruled steady and closed at a rise of 8 to 6 points with spot cotton 2 points down at 6.91d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

There was a good enquiry for near months in the Alexandria cotton market which in the absence of any offerings improved prices Sakels futures closed at a rise of 21 to 6 points while Ashmouni futures gained one point At the close Sakel July was 14.90 and Ashmouni August was 12.29.

CONSIDERABLE BUYING

"Although the weather is favourable in the East and Central Belts, inadequate rains in the West caused a recovery state M. and B. stern. The absence of selling pressure is attributed to the expectation of further developments from Washington which might cause a fresh upturn.

According to Senator Smith, the leader of the Western farmers' interests the Government is likely to buy further cotton aggregating 7,50,000 Bls. for relief purposes and also enhance the loan limit. He also states that the Agricultural Adjustment Administrative officials seem confident of raising prices before the end of August and anticipates acreage around 28-1/2 million acres indicating a possibility of a 10-1/2 million bale crop.

TRADE IMPROVEMENT

The "Literary Digest" prognosticates a majority for the Democrats at the next election and believes the Administration will carry out some of the emergency powers to maintain trade improvement during the Autumn.

The market continues to be very susceptible to weather reports with a scarcity of contracts still very noticeable

There appears to be considerable buying power below the market with a great many operators awaiting the opportunity to accumulate contracts and we believe advantages should now be taken of any setbacks to effect purchases."

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 3.

July 1934	12.03+11
October 1934	12.24+13
December 1934	12.29+13
Middling Spot	12.21+14

NEW YORK.

New York, July 3.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
October 1934	12.26
December 1934	12.42
January 1935	12.46
New York Noon Call—	
July 1934	——
October 1934	12.25
December 1934	12.40

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 3.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports..	16,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	8,000

LINSEED OILS.

London, July 3.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. July sellers 20-10-1/2.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per wt. Sep./Dec. sellers 21-4-1/4

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, July 3.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/4.

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 3.

Silver.—Market closed steady

Spot	20-13/16
Forward	20-15/16

THE STATE OF TRADE

Bombay, July 4.

Following is the summary of the principal local markets:—

Money: Steady demand. Call Funds quoted at one per cent.

Securities: Undertone Firm—Active demand meeting realising—Prices likely to advance. Short sales dangerous.

Shares: Scattered general selling—Absence of speculative support—General feeling mixed. Lack of confidence. Good enquiry for Indore Malwas. Powers and Burmas fail to hold improvement—Cements steady—Mills quiet.

Cotton: Rain in Texas insufficient—Renewed speculative support in America—Good tone in Egyptian cotton—Professionals await Bureau report—Local market very steady—Scarcity of sellers—Liverpool opened 2 points up—Later 4 points up—Unfavourable weather over U. S. Cotton Belt—Long liquidation in local market on unfavourable German news—New York and New Orleans markets closed to-day.

Gold & Silver: Silver market quiet on longs securing profits—Shanghai advices very steady—Gold market dull—Absence of demand—Weakness in dollar.

Yarn: Small business passing—Prices mostly unchanged—Local mills inclined to sell.

Seeds: Small narrow market Cottonseed little doing in January—Castorseed fair demand for September—Groundnuts market dull—Exporters quiet—Scattered business passing.

Linseed & Wheat—Foreign advice—Quiet but steady—Liverpool wheat indicates good enquiry—Chicago wheat quiet—Argentine Linseed easy—Local Linseed and Wheat fairly steady.—Limited turnover.

TAKINGS OF AMERICAN COTTON

Total takings of American cotton by World's spinners from the begining of the Season to June 30 are as under:—

(In thousands).

	Season from 1st Aug. 1933-34	1932-33	1931-32
Great Britain	1,305	1,270	1,397
U. S. A., Canada, etc.	5,438	5,778	4,965
Continent	3,909	3,862	3,336
Japan. China, etc.	2,073	2,184	3,090
Total	12,725	13,094	12,655

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, July 3.

July	13.88—.05
August	14.05—.06
September	14.14—.06

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 3.

July	55 1/4+.1/4d.
October	58 5/8—.1/8d.
December	61 1/8
May	63 1/8+.1/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 3.

July	0.87 3/4+.1/2
September	0.88 1/2+3/8
December	0.90 1/8+.5/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 3.

Gold bars Fine per oz. .. £6-17-7-1/2

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, July 3. 10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price
July 1934	6.39	6.46+02
August 1934		6.44+02
September 1934 ..		6.42+02
October 1934	6.35	6.41+02
November 1934 ..		6.36+02
December 1934 ..		6.36+02
January 1935 ..		6.36+02
February 1935 ..		6.36+02
March 1935		6.37+02
April 1935		6.37+02
May 1935		6.37+02
June 1935		6.36+02
Middling Spot ..		6.66+04

INDIAN COTTON,

Liverpool July 3.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.94
Fine (Good Staple)	5.09
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.24
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.09
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.24
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.39
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.46
Fine	3.56
Superfine	3.66
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.66
Fine	3.76
Superfine	4.86

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 3.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-15/16 per cent to 0-15-16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1-1/8 per cent. to 1-1/8 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days market Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 3.

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	13.24
Amsterdam	7.45-1/2
Brussels	21.651-2
Madrid	37.01
Milan	58.90
Berne	15.54
Paris	76.71
Prague	121.65
T. T. London on New York	
Closing rate	4.86-1/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 4.

Following a rise of 17 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 206/4 for Broach J-A. delivery and at Rs. 214 for Broach A-M. delivery. There was absence of any selling and prices improved to Rs. 214/10 on scattered buying. The undertone of the market was very steady. Local operators are not inclined to sell as prices are low enough.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 2 points and later on it was 4 points up. Prices in the local market improved to Rs. 215 but owing unfavourable German advices, the market closed quiet at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J-A Rs. 206/8
Broach A-M Rs. 213/12
Oomra July Rs. 186/12
Oomra D-J Rs. 188
Bengal July Rs. 127/12
Bengal D-J Rs. 141/12

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, July 4

500 Viram Ladha Gadag 203
86 Breul and Co Pandurna 4 1/4 on
77 Toyomankwak Mandleshwar 190
93 Toyomankwak Pusad 187
103 Toyomankwak Devalgaon 170
100 Toyomankwak Chalisgaon 176
53 Toyomankwak Nander 180 3/4
78 Moon Mill Gojra 149 1/2
55 Damji Kalyanji Jalna 175
112 Dawn Mill Basim 182

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 4.

Bengal Superfine	139/41
Bengal Fine	136/38
Bengal F.G.	132/34
Sindh-Punjab Fine	136/38
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	132/34
Wardha-Hingt	196/98
Nagpur Saver	196/98
Pundhurna	190/91
Yeotmal	189/90
Arvi	188/89
Ellichpur	188/89
Amraoti-Berar	184/86
Khamgaon	184/86
Mulkapur	179/81
Khandesh	176/78
Jalna/Sailu	177/79
Burwah Sanavad	188/90
Broach Fine	211/13
Punjab/American	217/22
Punjab/American mix	209/12
Cambodia	267/72
Miraj/Sangli	207/12
Compta Good	212/17
Bagalkot	182/87
Kampala	338
Busoga	335
Jinja	330
Manza	335

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 4.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	393	275,122
Central India	122	214,705
Barsi and Nagar	8	174,277
Hyderabad-Gaorani	176	48,950
Berar	869	442,924
Central Provinces	46	110,104
Total Oomras	1,614	1,266,082
Dholera	53	118,034
N.-W. Provinces	...	9,083
Rajputana	246	55,033
Sind-Punjab	191	174,455
Broach	211	327,195
Coompta & Dharwar	301	54,897
Westerns-Northern	872	37,772

DAILY WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

East:—Generally fair, local thunder showers on Tuesday afternoon; Central partly cloudy scattered thunder showers, somewhat unsettled in Arkansas.

West:—Generally fair to-night, Tuesday, partly cloudy and unsettled; partly cloudy showers in East Texas and on the coast.

Cocoanada	...	376
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	31,443
Persian	...	1,748
American	4	26,383
Egyptian and African	...	148,124
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	28
Total	3,492	2,250,653

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 28th June.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	984	348,979
Japan & China	1,984	882,960
Coast Ports	...	16,590
Up-country by Rail	...	109,335
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	57,144
Total	2,968	1,415,008

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, July 4.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G. Bengal.—					
U. P.	... 137	134	132	127	
Panjab	... 137	134	132	127	
Rajputana	... 137	134	132	127	
Oomra No. 3	193	190	188	184	...
C. P. No. 1	206	203	201	197	...
C. P. No. 2	199	196	194	190	...
Broach No. 2	... 214	211	209	207	
Punjab-Ame.	... 222	219	217	215	
Surat	... 274	271	268	265	
Rajpipla	... 272	269	266	263	
Navsari	... 276	273	270	267	

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 4.

F. P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 3-7-34	7556000	8665000
Receipts Yesterday 3-7-34	16000	14000
Exports to date 3-7-34	7374000	7912000
Stock at Ports 29-6-34	2564000	3478000
Stock Interior Towns 29-6-34	1222000	1345000
Stock Liverpool 29-6-34	990000	785000
Visible Supply 29-6-34	5725000	7042000
Quantity in Sight 29-6-34	11897000	13341000
Quantity out of Sight 29-6-34	12725000	13094000

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, July 4.

	To-day	Total.
Broach S-A.	100	100
Bengal July	500	3,309
Oomra July	100	300

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Scattered Selling In Steel Shares

ABSENCE OF SPECULATIVE SUPPORT

Bombay, July 4.

The local Share Bazaar again ruled quiet to-day and prices declined on scattered long liquidation. There was utter absence of any speculative support. The unexpected rapid decline in Tata steel shares has unnerved bull operators and outside small operators have no inclination to operate at the moment.

Extensive selling in steel shares together with heavy long liquidation has improved the technical situation, but in the absence of speculative support, prices are expected to fluctuate within a narrow range. For some time to come, it will be more or less a jobbers market.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 265 and prices improved to Rs. 272 on scattered buying but later on there was increased selling which depressed prices to Rs. 261. Tata Steel Ordinary Shares also declined from Rs. 68|14 to Rs. 67|6. Tata Power Shares declined to-day about Rs. 9, while Bombay Dyeings lost Rs. 8. Bellapurs declined rupee one and Cement shares were quiet with a small decline. Bombay|Burma shares eased off Rs. 5. These declines indicate less inclination to support the market at the moment as the general feeling still remains unsettled as a result of overdoing in Steel Shares. Professional Bulls who had too much interest in Steel Shares are responsible for the present state and apathy.

TEXTILE MILLS	Rs.	As.
Bombay, July 4.		
100 Ahm. Advance	280	0
500 Bom. Cotton	20	0
250 Bom. Dyeing	713	12
250 Bradbury	100	0
100 Century	230	10
100 Central India	217	8
100 Colaba	86	4
100 Coorla	90	0
100 Crescent	7	4
250 Currim.	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Down	320	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-1-9	
100 Elphinstone	0-12-0	
100 Finlay	80	0
1000 Framji Petit	95	0
100 Gokak	132	8
1000 Hindustan	1705	0
100 Indore	106	14
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	63	2
100 Kohinoor	135	0
250 Laxmi	703	12
100 Madhowji	7	0
250 Madras United	63	0
1000 Morarji	1,375	0
250 Model	48	8
50 Mysore	89	0
200 New Great	118	2
100 Oosmanshahi	59	0
100 Phoenix	263	2

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 4.

Bombay Dyeing 717, 718, 713
Century 230, 230/10
Central India 218, 217
Colaba 86
Kohinoor 134, 135
New Great 118/2
Simplex 73/12
Swadeshi 163, 160/10
Bundi 29/2, 29/4
Indian Cement 387, 385
T. Steel Dfd. 265, 268, 272, 261
T. Steel Ord. 68/4. 12, 67/14. 67/4, 67/8
Bombay Steam 283
Bombay Burma 456. 458, 453, 457
Tata Hydro 141
Andhra 1417, 1416, 1410, 1411
Tram 144/1

25 Sassoon Silk	30	0
1000 Sholapur	2900	0
50 Simplex	73	12
100 Swadeshi	160	10
100 Swan	37	8
25 Tata	9	12
500 Vishnu	1357	8
1000 Western	725	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda	96	8
25-50 Central	28	4
500 Imperial	1,341	4
125-500 Imp. Conty	335	10
50-100 India	110	12
5 Union	4-10-6	
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi	29	4
70 Gwalior	92	0
250 Indian	385	0
40 Katni Def.	1300	0
100 Katni Ord.	340	0
75 Okha	169	6
10 Punjab	18	0
100 Shahabad	345	10
70 United	89	8
INSURANCE.		
15-100 Jupiter	12	10
15-75 New India	34	0
200 Oriental	3,725	0
10-100 Vulcan	8	14
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	142	8
1000 Andhra Valley	1,411	4
10 Ajmer	7	14
50 Bom. Tram	144	1
10 Broach	11	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 4.

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 88/5/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 88/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 104/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 104/5
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/7
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/8

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 104/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 115/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/6
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 105/10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 98/12
4 per cent 1934/37 100/2
4 per cent 1943 105/8
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 111/8
5 per cent 1939/44 108/6
5 per cent 1940/43 109/6
5 per cent 1935 103/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109/3
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 105/3

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 100/8
4 per cent M. Deb. 1974 100
5 per cent M Deb 1959 111/2
6 per cent M Deb 1954 121/2
6 per cent K G T 1956 121/2
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 88/5 and improved to Rs. 88/7/6 on short covering but later prices declined to Rs. 88/5 on realising.

100 Karachi	213	12
100 Poona	187	8
100 Surat	171	4
100 Tata Hydro	141	4
1000 Tata Power	1,113	2
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm. Prantij	845	0
100 Amr. Patty	116	0
100 C. Province	86	8
100 Dhon. Baramati	87	0
100 Gujrat	66	8
100 Mandra Bhon	86	0
100 Pachora Jamner	81	0
100 Sara Sirajgung	83	4
500 Tapty Valley	757	8
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	17	10
30 Tata Steel Def.	261	14
75 Tata Steel Ord.	67	8
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock	175	0
50 Belapur Sugar	225	0
250 Bom. Steam	283	12
125 Bom. Burma	451	4
50 Bom. Burma Conty.	150	0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3	1
50 Bom. Telephone	92	0
100 Ind. Bleaching	117	8
100 Ind. Radio Df.	513	12
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	456	4
1000 Port Canning	571	4
15 Scindia	8	14
30 Tata Construction	73	0
25 Tata Oil	17	2
PREFERENCE		
7 p c Andhra Vly.	1252	8
6 p c Bom. Steam	276	4
7 p c Bom. Trams	80	0
5 p.c. Central India	460	0
7 p c Katni 1st	125	0
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	136	4
7½ p c Punjab Cement	13	0
7 p c Tata Hydro	131	4
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1346	4
6 p c Tata Steel 1st	170	10
7 1|2 p.c. Tata Steel second pref.	136	4
5½ p c Tata Mill	17	8
7 p c Vishnu	650	0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 3.

Broach J/A. Op. 204; Highest 205; Lowest 204; Closing 204 3/4.

Broach A/M. 1935 Op. 212; Highest 212 3/4; Lowest 211 3/4; Closing 212 1/2

Oomra July Op. 184; Highest 184 1/4; Lowest 184; Closing 184 1/4.

Oomra D/J. Op. 186 1/4; Highest 186 1/4; Lowest 186 1/4; Closing 186 1/4.

Bengal July Op. 128; Highest 128; Lowest 127 3/4; Closing 127 3/4.

Bengal D/J. Op. 141 1/2; Highest 141 3/4; Lowest 141 1/2; Closing 141 3/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 Rs. 30.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement 21-7-34 Rs. 7.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Straddle Differences

Bombay, July 4.

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York October 12s at Cross Rate 5.06 1/8

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach J-A. 206/4—Liverpool July 6.36 Rs. 75 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool—Broach A-M. 1935 214—Liverpool May 1933 6.37 Rs. 69 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A-M. 1935 214—New York May 12.67 Rs. 64 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.06 1/8.

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1934

Is Your Name On Assembly Roll?

IF NOT, SEE THAT IT IS PLACED THERE

Appeal To Bombay Voters

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Secretary, Congress Parliamentary Board, has issued the following for general information:—

The general election of the Legislative Assembly will take place in November 1934.

There are two general constituencies in the City of Bombay viz. the Bombay City Non-Muhammadan Urban Constituency returning two members and the Bombay City Muhammadan Urban Constituency returning one member to the Assembly.

For the Non-Muhammadan constituency persons from all communities except the Muhammedan and the European will be entitled to be entered on the roll as electors and give the vote.

Every individual, male or female who is (a) a British subject and of more than 21 years of age and (b) who had a place of residence within the City of Bombay or the Northern and Bombay Suburban Divisions or the Central Division on the 1st of January 1934 and (c) who is assessed to income-tax for the year 1933-34 is qualified to be registered on the roll and to vote at this election.

This means that every British subject who draws a monthly salary of Rs. 84 per month or who has an annual income of Rs. 1,000 and who satisfies the residential qualifications will be eligible for having his name entered on the roll.

The preliminary roll for the city of Bombay is being printed and will be published by the Returning Officer on the 14th July 1934. Every qualified person whose name is not on this preliminary roll will be entitled to have his or her name entered on the roll by making an application to the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes within 10 days thereof, i.e. on or before the 24th July 1934.

In order to give facility to the members or sympathisers of the Congress to have their name entered on the roll, the electoral roll and printed application forms will be kept at the places mentioned below: Every such person with necessary qualifications is requested to verify that his or her name is on the preliminary roll and if it is not, to make his application on the printed application form. 4 copies of each application have to be submitted. The applicant will also have to furnish necessary evidence.

WHEN YOU CAN ENROL YOURSELF.

As the coming election is going to be a test of the influence which Congress commands in the City, every member and sympathiser of the Congress is earnestly requested to see that his name is duly enrolled. The final publication of the roll will be made on the 15th September 1934.

The places where electoral rolls could be inspected and application forms supplied are as follows:—

1. Office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Congress House, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay No. 4.
2. Office of the "A" Ward Congress Committee, 41, Mahabir Building, Homji Street, Fort.
3. Office of the "B" Ward Congress Committee, 297-301, Dongri Street, Musjid Bunder, Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, Bombay No. 3.
4. Office of the "C" Ward Congress Committee, Joshi Building, Kalbadevi Road, Opp. Bhangwadi.
5. Office of the "D" Ward Congress Committee, Congress House Girgaon Back Road.
6. Office of the "E" Ward Congress Committee, c/o Swadeshi Vastra and Khadi Bhandar, Haines Road, Opp. Khatau Makanji Mill, Byculla.
7. Office of the "F" Ward Congress Committee c/o F. Ward Khadi Bhandar, Mankeshwar Bldg. Poibavdi, Parel.
8. Office of the "G" Ward Congress Committee, Ambabhai Mistri Niwas Building, Tulsi Pipe Road, Opp. Dadar Rly. Station, B.B.C.I. Rly.
9. Office of the Congress Parliamentary Board, "Hasman" Warden Road, Bombay.
10. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
11. Office of the "Bombay Chronicle," "Bombay Samachar" and "Bombay Sentinel" Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.
12. Office of the "Sun," Meadows Street, Fort.

Arrangements are being made to provide every facility to conduct proceedings before the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes for getting the names of the applicants duly enrolled.

DESPITE DESTITUTION THEY PUT BOLD FRONT

Miserable Plight Of Kanara Peasants Who Lost Their All

DHARWAR, July 3.

"I expected to see misery in those homes, but what I saw far exceeded what I expected to see," said Mr. R. S. Hukkerikar, General Secretary of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee who visited Ankola Taluka this week in the course of an interview to the "United Press".

DESTITUTE FAMILIES

"About 140 families are to-day bereft of lands and homes in the Ankola Taluka as a result of the no-tax campaign. It is difficult to make an exact estimate of their loss, but it will easily run into some lakhs. More than 800 acres of first rate rice-lands and cocoanut gardens have been forfeited and sold. A detailed report is being prepared giving the exact statistics

BRAVE PEASANTS

"The peasants of Ankola have no other source of livelihood except agriculture. The brave Ankola peasants carried on their struggle even when they did not know where with to provide for the morrow.

GREATEST MISERY

"I found the greatest misery in no-tax families. But I was surprised to see with what fortitude they bore it.

"I am glad that the Council of Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee has resolved to give relief to the Kanara Peasants. But success depends on the generosity of all good-hearted citizens".—United Press.

Marwaris Condemn Poona Outrage

Marwari Trades Association whole-heartedly condemns the cowardly attack recently made in Poona on Mahatma Gandhi, the very incarnation of non-violence, peace and truth and considers the perpetrators and instigators of such a grossly heinous act as a blot in the fair name of this country.

This Association is grateful to God, the Almighty and All-merciful for saving Mahatmaji from this dastardly attack and prays to Him to grant Mahatmaji a long life to enable him to fulfil his mission to free India from the fetters of superstition, narrow-mindedness and orthodoxy.

Under the auspices of several local commercial associations and the Bombay Humanitarian League, a public meeting was held on Tuesday at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall to protest against the horrible animal sacrifice at Ellore. H. H. The Goswami Shri Gokulnathji (centre) presided. Picture taken before the commencement of the meeting.

CANDIDATE FOR ASSEMBLY

Rajputana Congress Committee Recommends Mr. M. B. Bhargawa

(From Our Correspondent.)
AJMER, July 2.

So at last after much hesitation and mysterious wavering on the part of the Rajputana P.C.C. Mr. Mukat Biharilal Bhargawa of Beawar has been recommended to the Congress Parliamentary Board as the prospective Congress candidate for the Assembly.

SIR KURMA REDDI ON COLONISATION SCHEME

Not Within Range Of Practical Politics To-day

MADRAS, July 3.

Interviewed on the recommendations of the colonisation inquiry committee Sir K. V. Reddy, Law Member to the Government of Madras, who was for some years Agent in South Africa, said that he was not quite sure from the report received how far Indian Statesmen and Politicians would accept the dictum, that an appropriate field for colonisation of Indians must be sought for in countries which are to a great extent still in a primitive state.

"It means," the Sir Kurma added, "we cannot seek a place in countries already occupied in as much as in those countries the people occupying them have spent considerable sums of money and made several sacrifices. They are entitled to occupy those countries to the complete exclusion of others, even if their own population is not more than three or four per square mile and even if there are vast expanse of land requiring to be developed only from labour drawn from other countries. Italy and China have repudiated this claim. India may not be able to do so at present, but the time may come when after receiving Dominion Status she may be able to put forward her claims similar to those of Italy."

However, the Sir Kurma concluded: "It does not come within the range of practical politics in this country in the near future."—United Press.

Prakasam On Importance Of Going To Assembly

NAGPUR, July 3.

Mr. T. Prakasam of Madras, while passing through en route to Delhi Nagpur, interviewed by the "United Press" said that the Congress should absorb the smaller groups of non-Congress nationalists who were backing the Congress during the last 13 years. Though nothing much could be achieved even if the Congress got a majority in the Assembly under the present constitution further mischief could be prevented. The success of the Congress at the polls would put an end to the Government's pretensions that the Assembly had been backing them in all repressive and reactionary measures.

Mr. M. G. Shahpurkar, a young man of 20, hailing from Belgaum, who is on an all-India tour on foot, which he proposes to carry out on a self-supporting basis, is now in Bombay. He will make a detailed study of Indian industries, organised as well as cottage ones during his tour.

MISSING NOTE CASE

Russian Suspect Brought To Karachi And Is Remanded

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, July 4.

Russian Stanislav, who was arrested in Cawnpore in connection with the missing currency notes valued at Rs. 61,000 from the local currency office was brought here. The police held an identification parade and recored his statement. He was produced before the City Magistrate who remanded him to jail custody.

KARACHI MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Dr. Rochiram's Application For Temporary Injunction Dismissed

(From Our Correspondent).
KARACHI, July 3.

V. M. Ferrers, the Judicial Commissioner in Sind, dismissed (Corporator) Dr. Rochirams application under order 39 Rule, C.P.C., praying that pending decision in his suit the court might issue a temporary injunction to the corporation and its Chief Officer, restraining them from using the preliminary electoral roll and from further carrying on the work of elections till a proper and valid preliminary electoral roll had been prepared and published.

Dismissing the application the Court held that under the rule quoted by the plaintiff an application would not lie. The effect of the injunction would be that the position would change and defendants would be deprived finally and for ever of the right which they claim, namely, holding an election without delay. This would be grave injustice to the defendants, for which they could not be adequately compensated afterwards.

ONLY ONE LAKH PAID UP

East & West Corporation Liquidator Makes Startling Disclosures

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, July 4.

Startling disclosures have been made by the liquidator of the East and West Corporation Limited, which closed early this year

It will be remembered that the Corporation was floated by some Muslims to push on the Indian market Lancashire piecegoods which had been boycotted by the Congress.

The liquidator took months to sieze books with the help of the police and their scrutiny has revealed that Rs. 200,000 worth of capital was raised mostly from middle class Muslims. Of this amount Rs. 100,000 have been paid up.

The Corporation had also collected over Rs. 100,000 by way of securities from prospective agents. These Rs. 200,000 are not yet accounted for. On the other hand several European firms and banks who had materially helped the Corporation show large debit balances against the defunct concern. It was also been found that in addition to European firms several high Government officials also helped the promotors to bring about this short-lived commercial organisation.

KALIGHAT ARMED DACOITY CASES

First Assam Special Tribunal To Meet On July 9

SYLHET, July 4.

The first Special Tribunal under Assam Criminal Law Amendment Act passed at the last session of the Assam Legislative Council will sit here in the Medical School premises on July 9 to try the accused in Chandpur, Umednagar and Kalighat Armed Dacoity cases—United Press.

SNAKE IN JAWAHAR'S PRISON CELL

Jail Superintendent's Story

DEHRA DUN, July 4.

The Superintendent of Dehra Dun Jail, when asked about the snake found in Pandit Jawaharlal's cell, told the Associated Press that a small reptile, about 20 inches long, was found lying near the wall of the verandah where Pandit Jawaharlal's bed was spread. The bed was about four feet from the wall.

The Pandit was on his bed reading a book and went into the cell about 8 p.m. to leave the book there. On his return he noticed the reptile and called the warder who killed the snake.

The snake was examined very carefully and does not seem to possess usual signs of the poisonous variety.—A.P.

Parliamentary Board Integral Part Of Congress

Mr. Satyamurthi Strongly Deprecates Babu Purshottamdas Tandon's Interpretation

MADRAS, July 4.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, Propaganda Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Board, in the course of an exclusive interview to the "United Press" says:—

"I strongly deprecate Babu Purushottamdas Tandon's interpretation of the Congress resolution forming the Congress Parliamentary Board. It is now an integral item of the Congress programme. His correspondence with Pandit Malaviya does not, in my views, support his position at all.

A CONSTITUTIONALIST.

"Pandit Malaviya is a constitutionalist. To Babu Purushottamdas Tandon's letter as to whether he can remain on the executive of the Congress Body without taking part in the election work, Mahatmaji returned a very correct and upright answer that if knowing his views, he was elected there can be no legal bar against his continuing in office.

"But that does not mean that Mahatma Gandhi if agreeing to the formation of the Congress Parliamentary Board in actually moving the resolution for that purpose at Patna, did it as a concession to weakness and not as a constructive and serious programme.

DISCUSSED WITH MAHATMA.

"I fully and emphatically join issue with Babu Purushottamdas Tandon on that matter. I claim to know Mahatmaji's mind. I have discussed this matter with Mahatma Gandhi more than once and I think I am right in saying that Mahatmaji now feels that the success of the Congress Parliamentary Board in the elections is a matter of Congress honour and prestige.

"It is therefore the clear duty of all loyal Congressmen who have no conscientious scruples to help the Congress in this campaign. I certainly expect those who are on the Congress to play their part loyally. I know Congressmen will do it.

INTIMATE TALKS.

"Since coming to Madras I have had the advantage of private and intimate talks with Congress friends and fellow workers. As a result of these talks I am more than ever convinced of the certainty of Congress success at the polls. The Justice Party is trying its best to organise all anti-Congress forces. But I am glad to be able to say that all leading politicians, whether they are within the Congress fold or not, they have so far resisted the Sine Qua Non of the Justice Party. After all the negative Shibolleth can have no permanent appeal to the people.

"I believe that when the Province finds, as it will very soon find, who the Congress candidates are and what they stand for, all the nationalistic forces in the Province will arrange themselves along the Congress.

WHIRLWING CAMPAIGN.

"We are determined to carry on a whirlwing publicity campaign. We look forward with confidence to the result of our labour.

"I desire to contradics all rumours and speculations with regard to the names of candidates for particular constituencies. We are a well disciplined party out to organise success. We have no personal ambitions or personal quarrels. We shall put forward the best candidates, and we shall work as a team and bring success which we shall deserve by discipline and loyal work on behalf of the Congress.

MAHATMA CLEARS POSITION.

"I am glad to see that Mahatmaji has again made his position perfectly clear on the question of the Congress and the Socialists. It is not as if the Congress is against those human or humanitarian ideas and ideals behind Socialists. But the Congress is certainly against violent class-war or the abolition of all property in any form or any degree.

"On these two matters, Mahatma Gandhi has made the position of the Congress perfectly clear.

"I have agreed with him that the Karachi Congress resolution on the fundamental rights was accepted as incorporating the idea of Socialist, as far as the Congress then could accept. The Congress Socialists could certainly advance on these lines. Therefore, every Congressman should echo the feeling of Mahatma Gandhi when he says that he would be glad if Congress Socialists of the right type gather strength and take charge of the Congress, that is to say, Socialists who are neither for violent class-war nor for the confiscation of private property".—United Press.

JAMIAT SINGH GETS BUSY

Collects 100 Volunteers For Flood Relief After Reaching Calcutta

The Secretary of the Hind Seva Samity, wires from Calcutta under Wednesday's date:—

Sirdar Jamiat Singh of Bombay arrived here to-day and immediately selected 100 volunteers for service in the flood areas. He was busy buying canvas boats, ropes, life-buoys, medicines and other necessities and hopes to start for the relief centres tomorrow.

Special care will be taken to rescue a large number of cows bullocks and other animals. Thousands of animals have perished and thousands have been marooned.

Alarming reports about floods are reaching here every day. Government have started relief operations.

Still heavier floods expected.

EARTHQUAKE RELIEF

Donations For Viceroy's Fund

Further Donations received for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund for being forwarded to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund are as under:—

Already Acknowledged Rs. 3,34,823-13-3 The International General Electric Co. (India), Limited Rs. 100; The Principal, Elphinstone College, being a further instalment of collection Rs. 5; Ashruffi—A Sympathiser Rs. 25; Rao Bahadur Mapeklal Lallubhai, O.B.E., Collector of Salt Revenue, being the amount of further instalment of the collection in the Bombay Salt Department Rs. 150; The Chairman, District School Board, Thana being the amount of collection from the pupils of schools in Thana District Rs. 51-15-3; The Bombay Club Staff Co-operative Credit Society Rs. 10; Amount of collection from the Municipal Scouts (Further instalment) Rs. 12; making a total of Rs. 3,35,177-12-6.

KAKA KALELKAR RELEASED

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, July 4.

Kaka Kalekar was released from Hyderabad Central jail.

Munroe Committee Sessions End

NAGPUR, July 3.

The Munroe Committee concluded arguments and evidence to-day and their report is shortly expected. Goodwill prevails everywhere.

The Committee was appointed to enquire into firing incident at Sultanpur.—United Press.

Donations For Rajen Babu Fund

Further Donations received for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund, for being forwarded to the Babu Rajendra Prasad Earthquake Relief Fund, are as under:—

Already acknowledged Rs. 1,91,624-11-9. The Chairman, District School Board, Thana, being the amount of collection from pupils of Schools in Thana District Rs. 253-7-6; Through Mr. K. F. Nariman Collection through Mr. I. S. Patel Rs. 102-8-0; Collection through Mrs. Sarojini Naidu Rs. 20; A Parsi Lady Sympathiser Rs. 25; The Staff and Matric Students 1934 Rajapur High School, Ratnagiri District Rs. 20; Through Mr. K. F. Nariman Contribution from the Dun Aluminium Factory Workmen and clerical staff Rs. 129-2-3; The amount of collection from the Municipal Scouts (further instalment) Rs. 48; making a total of Rs. 1,92,222-13-5.

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